

The
Dya Vaka
SPRING NUMBER



1929

Published by the Students of
THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

AT
38 BLOOR ST. West

ATHING may be novel and yet quite lack practicability.

In planning the Model Dental Suite in our New Depot at 38 Bloor Street West, these, we believe, have been happily combined.

This Suite comprises a

RECEPTION ROOM

X-RAY ROOM STERILIZING ROOM

BUSINESS OFFICE

TWO OPERATING ROOMS

and a LABORATORY

The Suite permits a visualization of economy in floor space and arrangement of equipment, showing, for instance, right-hand installation of the Unit, the newer Duco colors and suggestions in furnishings.

The Student Body are especially extended an invitation to visit us the next time you are in the vicinity of "Bloor and Yonge"

The arrangements permit a freedom of examination in privacy and quietness.

THE ASH-TEMPLE COMPANY
LIMITED

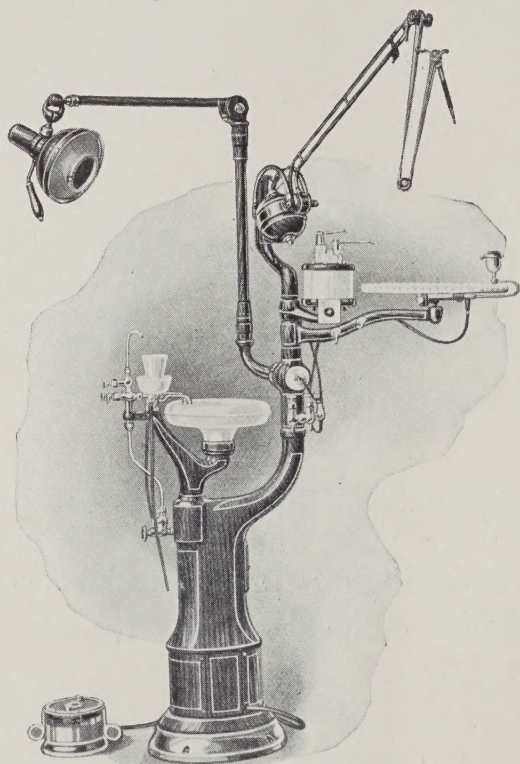
A SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST

PERMIT us to offer you,
the Graduating Class,
our very sincere wishes for
future success.

WE extend to you an invitation
to visit our Dental Depot,
and we shall be glad to show you
our list of locations and practices
for sale.

Goldsmith Bros.

TORONTO - MONTREAL
WINDSOR



Clark Dental Unit with Ritter Engine and New Clark
Operating Spot Light

Ask your Dealer to demonstrate this new light and
Clark Dental Chairs.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

BY

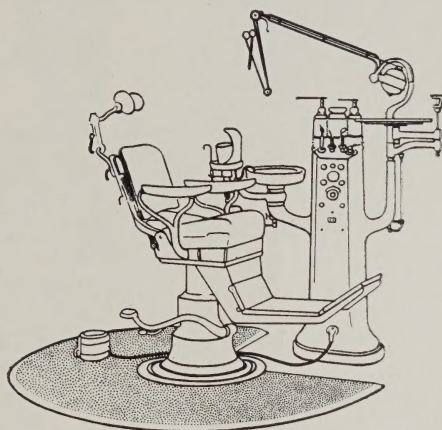
EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING CO.

Limited

TORONTO, CANADA

A FACTORY NOTED FOR SERVICE

WHEN DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS MENTION "HYA YAKA"



We Could Not Offer You Much Better!

But this is only one of a number of combinations that
is pleasing and comfortable to work with.

Our service includes—

DRAWING OF PLANS
ADVICE ON LOCATIONS
INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT
OFFICE DEMONSTRATIONS
and
SELLING ON EASY TERMS

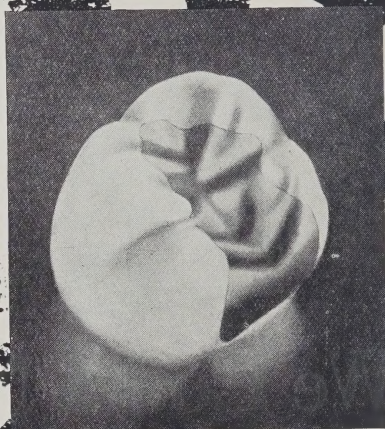
NATIONAL REFINING CO.

34 ROSS ST.

SASKATOON

TORONTO

*You can
do beautiful
Amalgam
work with the
easily-learned
Twentieth
Century
technique*



CAULK

*Twentieth Century
Alloy*

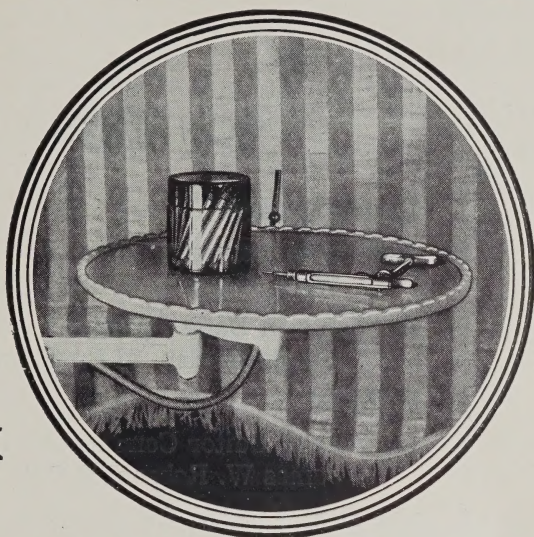
assures strong, permanent, accurate-fitting anatomical restorations that will give lasting satisfaction if you are as painstaking with your technique as Caulk is in making this superior alloy. You control the setting by a simple method of manipulation.

Do your amalgam work with Caulk alloy the Caulk way. We guarantee satisfaction.

THE L. D. CAULK COMPANY
Milford, Delaware
Toronto, Canada

WHEN DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS MENTION "HYA YAKA"

Ruling out the Fear Complex



One of the greatest builders of modern dental practice has been the gradual elimination of the fear complex from the patient's mind.

In this the dentist's greatest ally has been the laboratory, where safe, dependable, modern local anesthetic has been developed. The success of the *"CARPULE" Cartridge was built as much on the quality of the anesthetic it contains as on the Cartridge idea.

The dependability of the Cook anesthetic and the convenience of the *"CARPULE" Cartridge method have combined to elevate the use of local anesthesia to a routine procedure in the daily practice of the dentist.

Cook Laboratories of Canada, Ltd.
357 College Street - - - Toronto

Carpule

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFF.

*The word "CARPULE" is a technical trade mark indicating that the product associated with that name originated with and is offered upon the reputation and responsibility of Cook Laboratories, Inc.

CONTENTS

1. Dean's Message
2. Hobbies in Dentistry
W. E. Cummer, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.
3. Accidents in Daily Practice
Fulton Risdon, M.B., F.A.C.S., D.D.S.
4. Editorial
5. Ex Varsity Editor Comments
James W. Robson, D.D.S.
6. The Dent Varsity, Relationship
A. A. Somerville
7. What No Bread!
Gaspard McGuffey
8. Dentistry in Australia
R. M. Cloutier, B.D.S., Sydney
9. Meditations of a 3T2 Dent
10. Some Principals in Dental Surgery
H. Murray Robb, D.D.S.
11. Porcelain
F. H. Wirth, D.D.S., Tulane
12. The Australian Aboriginal
R. G. Ellis, B.D.S., Adelaide
13. Economics
14. Sporting and Social

THE HYA YAKA

VOL. XXVI,

MAY, 1929

No. 5

Graduation Message to the Class of '29

From Dean Seccombe

The clarion call to dental graduates today is one of loyal service to their chosen profession. The need for loyalty to the profession was never more apparent. There are a few dentists who are advocating the re-organization of dental service into a number of more or less independent divisions, such as dental mechanics, reparative technicians, orthodontists, hygienists and oral diagnosticians, the latter division being practised as a specialty of medicine. Such a plan if put into effect would degrade our professional heritage and entirely nullify the present status and prerogatives of the dental profession.

There is no doubt whatever that the vast majority of dentists are convinced that the interests of the public and the continued advancement of dental science and practice, will be best served by maintaining the dental profession as at present constituted.

The Dental profession has shown its loyalty to public service and its own inherent greatness by its courageous, lone-handed, upward climb during the past century. Dentistry began its struggle alone but has accomplished great things for humanity without the support of other organized groups and in many cases in spite of deterrent influences. During the greater period of this development, the profession has carried forward its work in the public interest without endowment, and even today receives comparatively little of the millions of dollars that are annually set aside for scientific research and professional education.

Dentistry possesses the enthusiasm of youth and a wisdom born of experience. The profession is great enough and courageous enough to face her problems and solve them.

There are some dentists who at times suffer an inferiority complex and forgetting the great achievements of dentistry, would vacate the driver's seat without considering what would inevitably result. In terms of public service no dentist need feel a sense of inferiority in the presence of any man, if he has practised his chosen profession honestly.

More recently there has come upon the scene a small group of dentists who may be suffering from a superiority complex and who would be willing that dentistry be practised as a specialty of Medicine.

We need neither those of inferiority complex nor those of

superiority complex in dentistry. The one is just as pernicious an influence as the other. We need honest-souled graduates who will strive for their beloved profession, that the public may from day to day receive a progressively better dental health service. As young graduates embarking upon your life work, I call you to this great service.

Hobbies For Dentists

W. E. Cummer, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Faculty of Dentistry,
University of Toronto

CONTENTS

1. An arbitrary Definition of a Hobby.
2. The Range of Hobbies.
3. Our threefold Nature, and a Group of Hobbies for Each.
4. Hobbies which appeal to our Physical Nature.
5. Hobbies which appeal to our Intellectual Nature.
 - A. The Natural Sciences as Hobbies.
 - B. The Arts as Hobbies.
 - C. The Useful Arts and the Crafts as Hobbies.
 - D. The Fine Arts as Hobbies.
6. Hobbies which appeal to our Higher Nature.
7. Conclusion.

The conscious hours of a dentist, (or, for that matter, of any other busy person) and all that they bring, may be roughly grouped into two divisions, namely:—the hours spent in the preparation for, and in the actual discharge of professional duties, during which the dentist is subject to the needs, and to an extent, the wills of his patients:—and also his “spare time”:—those golden hours which are spent after his own will, in recreation or in the pursuit of a hobby.

1. AN ARBITRARY DEFINITION OF A HOBBY

May we, at the outset, define* for our own convenience, a hobby as *any worthy activity* followed principally during spare hours, according to the taste or aptitude (one usually likes what one can do well), and therefore according to the will of the individual and, apart from the means of one's livelihood, in this case, dentistry.

Of course it is possible to make a hobby of our profession or of any phase of it:—and it is noble to voluntarily exclude all

* Dictionary definitions of hobby is as follows “a subject or pursuit in which a person takes an extravagant or persistent interest”. This definition, with the remaining definitions in this article are derived from the New Standard Dictionary, 1926.

or nearly all else in order by study, and research or invention to make a contribution to dentistry and hence to public welfare. But, while this exclusive concentration carries with it rare joy, the cost is often great, not only in money, but also in the sacrifice of something else which the pursuit of the higher things of life may contribute to the real joy of living, both for the dentist and his immediate family. And this something else we have included in our brief, arbitrary, but as we shall see, extremely comprehensive definition of hobby.

Also a number find a fascination, and perhaps a somewhat smaller number find actual financial gain in commercial pursuits, carried on along with dental practice, ranging from real estate and stock market operations to merchandising and manufacturing. While these, in some cases, may be considered a hobby, yet, for our purpose in this article, even though it be dental or industrial research and invention, for the purpose of gain related to the very necessary preliminary of making a living. "*Primum vivere diende philosophari.*"*

2. THE RANGE OF HOBBIES.

For as the words "any activity" include the whole range of human knowledge and all the arts, so according to our arbitrary definition which is so worded, it is here proposed that hobbies might include a degree of the study of any branch of human learning, and the practice of any of the arts.

It is not difficult to conceive of any branch of learning as a hobby, for books, periodicals, public lectures, and all other sources of knowledge are particularly accessible in our time. But it is perhaps a little difficult to consider some of the arts as hobbies.

Let us take for example, an art which has always profoundly affected civilization, colossal in its range, and in which nothing but the best in design, construction and materials can be tolerated and which exerts a fascination even for those with the faintest appreciation for technical learning and skill:—shipbuilding.

There are many books and periodicals on both marine architecture and shipbuilding, containing much matter well within the comprehension of the average reader:—and, while the practice of shipbuilding as an industrial enterprise, is impossible without a large commercial organization and a plant, yet it is possible for an amateur to master a sufficient number of the basic principles of design and construction to build small sailing and power craft.

Moreover, it is not difficult for those with the taste and talent and the small amount of equipment necessary to design and build not only small scale models of both sailing vessels and steam and motor ships, but also locomotives, airplanes, stationary power plants, and of other large structures and mechanisms.

So popular has this diversion become, that, especially in

* One must first live before one can pursue culture—Medieval Proverb.

England and also in this country, textbooks, periodicals, and even a manufacturing industry have sprung up into being, the latter supplying rough, semi-finished or finished parts and also finished models:—and the numerous model yacht clubs (with regattas) and the model makers exhibitions indicate the number, both young and old who pursue this most delightful hobby.

3. *OUR THREEFOLD NATURE, AND A GROUP OF HOBBIES FOR EACH.*

While a consideration of man as having a threefold nature does not imply a definite division with sharp boundaries between them, yet since the time of the Greeks it has been customary to think of the nature of man as having a physical or corporal side relating to the structure and function of the living body:—and as such in addition to the vital processes, acquiring sense co-ordinations which become, under the direction of the mind, psychophysical powers of acquiring various arts, as for example, the art of using a certain tool.

And with this is, of course, a mental side, which receives, through the five senses, and retains impressions of not only natural phenomena, but also of other phenomena which to say the least are food for reflection. These impressions are used for reasoning and other mental processes and as such, in acquiring classified knowledge about different subjects or sciences.

It is, of course, not possible to separate the two:—that is, for example one can sit and think, but one cannot normally only sit.

And, as the intellectual side governs the physical and thus ranks in dignity above it, so does the third and highest side of man interrelate with govern, and thus exceed in dignity both sides.

No mature man can be said to have reached his fullest development unless he has progressed along each of these three lines. This will serve to explain an unsatisfied longing of individuals who have reached a high state of physical development, but who has not reached a corresponding state of development intellectually:—and also if anything, a far greater and deeper longing, usually occurring later in life, (when, alas, the difficulties are greater, and the time is shorter,) in one who has reached a high state of development intellectually, and perhaps also physically, but whose highest nature remains in a state of comparative undevelopment. And moreover, as it is not possible to separate the physical and mental sides from one another, neither is it possible to separate them from the highest side of our nature.

It is, indeed quite possible for one to develop considerably by making a hobby of both the study and the practical activities which relate to each of these sides of human nature. In the paragraphs which follow, each of these activities will be briefly considered.

4. *HOBBIES WHICH APPEAL TO OUR PHYSICAL NATURE.*

Sports, which may be competitive or non-competitive, and games which are entirely competitive, either between individuals or organized teams, constitute the chief forms of recreational hobbies with a physical appeal, combining the elements of chance, skill and physical endurance.

Efforts towards proficiency in winter indoor sports as bowling, billiards, fencing and the various gymnasium sports:—and outdoor sports, including skating, snowshoeing, tobogganing, ice-boating, and the different forms of ski-ing:—and also in summer, sports (entirely out-of-doors) as walking, swimming, riding, canoeing, sailing, rowing, aquaplaning and mounting-climbing:—and latterly among a few more prosperous dentists, flying, not only develop physical qualities, but many desirable mental qualities, as well, and as such are highly profitable as hobbies.

Efforts toward proficiency in games popular in winter, as boxing, wrestling, badminton and squash, between individuals:—and indoor baseball, basketball, handball and hockey between teams:—and also in summer, golf and tennis, usually between individuals:—and lawn bowling, baseball, cricket, football or lacrosse between organized teams, all have their place among hobbies popular with dentists.

Any one of these, when conditions are suitable and without danger, offer to the dentist who may follow them all that the sports offer, with that peculiar zest (and with it a type of mental development) afforded by the competitive element in the games. But if it is not convenient to engage practically in the foregoing, much satisfaction, physical recreation, and indeed mental development may be had by witnessing, and making a study of these sports and games.

A somewhat different hobby followed with decided physical benefit and a peculiar mental zest is that of angling and the chase, the latter including riding to the hounds, hunting, and big game hunting. Photography, both still and motion picture, has added a pleasing diversion to the latter, in which animals are hunted with the camera rather than the gun.

Somewhat more constructive than the foregoing and widely and often successfully followed by dentists are those pursuits associated with agriculture, as truck-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, apiculture, poultry raising, animal husbandry, up to farming or ranching on a large scale. These pursuits, as hobbies, not only tend to offset physically the close confinement of dental practice and may prove financially remunerative if the dentist has mastered the essentials:—but also the study of life, both in plants and animals, and of the vast physical, chemical and vital activity in Nature, together with her constant and ever changing beauty tend towards increased scientific knowledge, and wider expansion of vision, both acquired in a delightful fashion.

5. *HOBBIES WHICH APPEAL TO OUR INTELLECTUAL NATURE.*

Hobbies which appeal intellectually may embrace all of the sciences and both the fine and useful arts.

To the eager mind each of these sciences and arts open up a new world:—and present day civilization offers unlimited, easy, delightful and comparatively inexpensive means for the pursuit of knowledge, or the acquirement of one or more of the arts.

It is safe to say that books in English and the other languages are available, either through lending or reference libraries, and also at the bookshops, relating to any science or art. The same is true, but with limitations, of periodicals, pamphlets, reprints, and similar, including trade publications and catalogues. The daily press, the radio, the stage, and the motion-picture film are, if judiciously used, of educational worth in addition to their value as entertainment. Lectures, recitals, concerts, sermons, debates, and various societies, (often with the necessary available equipment), public meetings or private conferences devoted to specified subjects or objects, and opportunities for personal contact with those of varied interests outside of dentistry, offer in profusion. Exhibits of works of art, either private or in public galleries, and also visits to exhibitions, great or small, and to manufacturing plants devoted to the fine and useful arts, and to all manner of commercial products, are of value.

The appeal of travel, foreign or domestic, by rail, steamship, motor, or cruising in small yachts or cabin cruisers, (either motor, sail or auxiliary) and with it the fascinating art of navigation, and even cycling or walking opens up, in unparalleled fashion, the whole range of the study of humanity and of human science and art. Moreover, with the necessary language it gives a sympathy and understanding with fellow creatures of different birth, race, environment, custom and language otherwise impossible, but nevertheless which is essential in true development:—assuming of course, that the traveller has an open and sympathetic mind, and will search for the reasons for conditions which may seem to him to be not as they should be.

A highly fascinating hobby, in itself a most delightful and effective incentive to and means of study is afforded by collecting, whether it be books, of various kinds and periods, rare or precious objects of art, or specimens of scientific value. Private collections such as these have grown to such proportions during the lifetime of the collector as to be ultimately of great value to the university or museum which receives it, and each thus becomes a great contribution towards progress to the credit of the donor.

A useful and attractive hobby lies in certain games upon which the skill and endurance required are those of the intellectual variety. An outstanding example is the game of chess:— while in others such as for example, whist, the fascination of the element

of chance enters. In each case these diversions are markedly contributory towards increased mental powers as well as affording a delightful diversion.

5A. THE NATURAL SCIENCES AS HOBBIES.

A Dictionary definition of science proper (as distinguished from philosophical science which deals in ultimates), both of which with the arts make up the sum total of human knowledge, divides science into five groups as follows, (1) mathematical sciences, dealing with quantities (2) physical sciences, dealing with matter and its properties, (3) biological sciences, dealing with life, (4) the anthropological sciences, dealing with man, and (5) the theological sciences, dealing with the Deity. Of these, the first four may be called Natural Sciences, dealing as they do with Nature and its elements.

The mathematical sciences have an irresistible appeal for those who love precision of thought and a definite system of facts, which are far above controversy, debate, or mere quibble. To this group of natural sciences only is the accepted term "scientific truth" really applicable:—for the multiplication table, for example, is not subject to new hypothetical theories as to its structure and function, and to that unsatisfactory procession of hypotheses, one new one displacing the previous one, (which therefore must have been more or less unsound):—and each of which, while it lasts, is called by convention "scientific truth" and the succession of which we call "progress" in science.

The mathematical sciences are essentially truth, because they appear to be fixed and unchangeable, and therefore have the supreme advantage that they may each be stated as a definite and uncontrovertible formula:— or in other words as a dogma in science. What a profound difference in science and in our professional and hence in public dental welfare if the elements in the science and practice of dentistry might be so stated:— furthermore, why has this term dogma, which infers that most desirable element in science, namely stability, been invested so often with the sinister meaning of coercion?

Unfortunately, the pursuit of mathematical studies as a hobby are somewhat difficult outside the walls of a university. Certain small parts of the elementary sections such as geometry, both plane and solid, trigonometry and logarithms as now appear on the undergraduate course serve not only in actual dental study and practice, but also to hint at the immensity of the study which lies beyond:—and upon this groundwork further development may be made so as to serve a further useful purpose in dental research and invention.

The physical sciences are defined as those dealing with dead matter, or with energy apart from vitality, and as including the following, astronomy, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and the physical portions of geography, geology, meteorology, and mineralogy.

Here are a group of sciences, not only of extraordinary interest in dentistry, but which, above all, teach us the immeasurable grandeur and extent, even of the non-vital part of the universe. In astronomy, on one hand which, with amateur telescope building and moderate priced telescope is by no means impossible as a hobby, we are brought into contact with stupendous dimensions and movements really impossible of comprehension by our puny understanding:—and, on the other hand the microscope reveals matter which appears to stretch far beyond the capacity of the most powerful lenses:—and between the two is a succession of vast fields, each having a particular appeal for study and as a hobby.

The biological sciences, dealing with life offer all that the foregoing offers, in addition the fascination of contact with a study of the supreme and at present inexplicable quality which we call Life.

Living things include plants, which are, in a general way living structures, and animals, which are more than living structures, namely living mechanisms. There are, of course, transitional forms, into which bacteria are often classed. Botany, Zoology, and anthropology are the three classes in a conventional division of this branch of human knowledge.

A most delightful hobby is afforded by botany, with its study of the structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature and classification of plants, ranging from the humblest form of plant life, in pond, marsh, or field, up to the mighty giants of the forest, some of which reach the prodigious age of 6000 years.

The same is true of animal life, to which the added fascination of the mechanism of animal function is added. Beginning with the lowest forms of animal life, which are easily collected and studied under the microscope, and on up through the different forms up to the fishes and lower aquatic vertebrae, the birds, and finally the mammals, the field is inexhaustible:—and like botany admirable for a hobby—for one cannot be in the great out-of doors engaged in the study of Nature without a degree of development both physically and intellectually, and without a love for living creatures and a constant reminder and appeal to his highest and noblest nature.

The Anthropological sciences offer all this and much more, for in man, the supreme being in creation, there is intelligence, free will, and reason.

A conventional division of Anthropology is into three parts, namely, what man is:— what man does:— and what man has done.

The first group, Physical anthropology, includes the science of ontology, (embryonic life), specific and comparative anatomy, (structure), physiology, (function), anthropometry (form color and weight) Psychology (nervous system, thought, feeling), and ethnology (the natural divisions of the human race).

The second group, the cultural history of man includes glossology (the expression of thoughts), technology, (supplying of wants) eschatology (forms of amusement and pleasure) sociology

(co-operation in life's ends) sophiology (the explanation of phenomena), Hierology (the spirit world).

The third group, the past culture of man comprises paleontology (ancient art and records), folklore (ancient sayings of the unlettered), and history, (written records).

Here we have the fascination of the study of the supreme being in creation, who has emerged from a primitive state to that of control of many of the forces of Nature to his will. What, indeed can exceed in interest this study with its auxiliaries, such as, for example, the languages, even if only as a scientific hobby?

So then, under each of these heads, namely, the mathematical, physical and biological and anthropological sciences may be grouped scores of sciences, conventionally complete in themselves but interrelated with the vast system of classified knowledge as we now have it:—which even, if vast can be but only a small portion of that which lies beyond, concealed behind the mists of the unknown.

To one, especially a dentist, then, who had made science in any of its branches as a hobby, comes in addition to the practical value, a particular and great reward. No matter where, in the visible universe may his eye happen to light even if upon objects or living creatures apparently uninteresting, and perhaps even repulsive;—immediately his eye pierces the veil, and behind it all he sees a little world peopled with entities, all ceaselessly active according to the laws which govern them:—and he sees everywhere such evidences of law, order, correlation, and harmony that his mind, instead of being in a state of dull indifference is entranced again and again with the absorbing interest of the little worlds around him, and with this comes contentment, love of the universe and its creatures, and of his fellow men.

5B. *THE ARTS AS HOBBIES.*

The arts, which, with the sciences, make up the sum total of human knowledge, offer a peculiar appeal, because they are in all cases, based upon some science or sciences:— and with this fascination is added the joy of producing, by means of one's powers, some definite and concrete thing.

The arts are conventionally divided into the useful arts, as practised by the artisan or craftsman, and the fine arts, as practised by the artist.

To those having the taste, inclination and temperament, along with the particular technical slant of mind required in the practice of their particular form of art chosen, the arts offer a most fascinating and delightful hobby, resulting, if according to the type of art, in objects of beauty and utility.

Both the useful and fine arts are, at the present time comparatively easy of acquirement. Books, periodicals, clubs, societies devoted to almost every type of art, together with the advantages of the great technical schools, art schools and conservatories of music, smooth the path beyond measure. Large manufacturing

industries which have grown up and which offer supplies, facilities, and even semi-finished work, are of very great assistance.

In the realm of the fine arts, the study and practice of the technical side of music, drawing, painting, sculpture, and also the crafts, is practically free from entrance requirements, which, with low fees and evening classes, open the door to all.

5C. *THE USEFUL ARTS AND THE CRAFTS AS HOBIES.*

To the dentist, the useful arts and the crafts have a decided appeal, for the general principles of working for example in wood, or metal are also used in dentistry.

Woodworking, whether it be carpentering, up to the construction of small outbuildings, or cabinet making, usually in articles of furniture or other domestic utilities, required but little equipment, and is mastered with comparative ease.

Metal work, (including sheet metal work) while somewhat more difficult to master, and requiring more equipment, has also a strong appeal. With a small private machine shop, even if consisting only of a few tools and a small screw-cutting bench lathe and its accessories, a surprising range of work may be done along many lines, including such as experimental work, the construction of working models of locomotives, marine and stationary engines, and various others to scale, up to, for example, the construction of an astronomical telescope.

Elementary parts of other useful arts, or as they have become under present conditions, trades, are occasionally chosen as hobbies. In addition to the foregoing, useful ends may be served with satisfaction, using a relatively small amount of equipment. Printing, electrical work, plumbing, house decoration, concrete work and even masonry may be listed under this head.

Appealing more to the artistic side are the crafts, including clay modeling, carving in wood or ivory, enamel work and jewelry, ceramics and pottery, ornamental metal work in iron, brass, and copper art work on leather and glass, the various textile arts, and interior decoration. But little equipment is required for any of these:—and facilities abound to assist those who choose any of these as a hobby. And then, there is the joy, when after much labor and perhaps discouragement, the piece is at last finished?

5D *THE FINE ARTS AS HOBBIES.*

There are two conventional divisions in the fine arts;—one called free, in which the work of art is created for its own sake. This applies to, for example, music and poetry. The other division is dependent, because it ministers to some utility, such as for example architecture and landscape gardening.

There are four degrees to which one may rise in the fine arts, and, also in a sense the crafts.

The first is that of the collector, who, through an inherent love of art, (and if the objects or art are tangible and obtainable and otherwise collectable), becomes a collector.

Further, one may gain the power, by study, observation, and

other channels through which it is obtainable, to perceive the essentials of art, and thus truly appreciate art;—and by this he may become a connoisseur. Thus must limit the average layman's use of that colossal combination of art and applied science;—architecture.

Again if, in addition to a measure of the foregoing, he makes the necessary sacrifice to master the principles and the practice of his chosen art, he may become an artist.

Finally, having acquired sufficient of the foregoing, and by ceaseless effort and by natural talent, he may in time become a creative artist and a genius, and as such be able to make fresh contributions to art.

Art impressions (among other impressions), reach us through the five senses. Among the fine arts, literature, painting and sculpture reach us chiefly through vision, and music chiefly through the hearing. Art ministers but little to the senses of taste and smell, and not at all that of touch.

What a world of wisdom and beauty lies close to us all in the field of good literature;—and how easy it is to open the door, thanks to the printer's art and the range of modern educational methods. For the worlds classics in prose and poetry, throughout the age of man, and in all languages, and the means of their study, are within reach of all through the lending and reference libraries, and the bookshops.

In the field of prose, Biography makes one an intimate friend in imagination of the worlds great personages. Romance and the Drama make us also imaginative actors in the greatest of scenes in comedy and tragedy;—while throughout the various forms into which prose is cast may be found concentrated experience, superb imagination, and profound wisdom crystallized into gems of thought and expression.

In the field of poetry, all of this is invested with the intangible charm of rythm and rhyme:—and with qualities which fires the imagination to sublime heights and profound depths.

And, of the graphic arts, painting, mosiac, drawing, sculpture, engraving, etching, and, of late years and in a more limited sense, photography and the various art processes;—who can tell of these?

From the dawn of civilization, great masterpieces have been piling up, glowing with the thought, imagination and life represented by all schools of art back to the very beginning. Who, indeed is there who has not been rooted to the ground before a noble canvas, or a great masterpiece in stone, momentarily overwhelmed by its power, majesty or beauty?

Again the art collections and schools, and all of the modern conditions which make objects of beauty easily available, open the door to all who will enter, even those whose duties lie in the diverging paths;—and to whom art then comes as a hobby.

And of music;—who can tell of its intangible appeal and the nobility and beauty of music at its best?

Music reaches us by auditory sense upon the vari-colored sounds from the wood, wind, brass and string families of instruments, and upon the human voice. These supply color, while the architectural form of the musical composition played or sung supplies the form.

Instruments of the wood wind family, the soprano clarinet, oboe or flute, with the alto, tenor, and bass members of the family, while chiefly orchestral, all have a literature and a peculiar charm. The same is true of the instruments of the brass family.

Of the string family of instruments the soprano violin, the alto viola, the tenor violoncello, and the brass violin all have their literature, chiefly orchestral, with the exception of the violin and violoncello which have a vast solo literature. One of the purest form of music is that of the string quartette, written occasionally for the addition of one of the members of the wood-wind family.

No literature exceeds in beauty that written for the piano-forte as a solo instrument;—and in the church or concert organ, that most resourceful and majestic of all, the other instruments and even the human voice are vividly suggested, along with the incomparable majesty and beauty of its diapason and base sections.

Of the human voice, ranging from the pure white voices of children, on to the more colorful soprano and also voices of women, and tenor and bass voices of men, each has a literature dating back to the dawn of musical art.

As artists mass color, so composers mass tone color, ranging from the chaste beauty of solo voices or instruments and vocal or string quartet, on up to the vast range of the modern orchestra and chorus, in myriad colorful combinations.

And with this range of color comes a corresponding range in form. There are the simple forms in song, hymn or motet, on to the cantata, and oratorio for voices;—the various ancient and modern dance forms, preludes, nocturns, etudes, rhapsodies, fantasias and sonatas for solo instruments, with the characteristic organ prelude and fugue;—the orchestral symphony;—the concerto for the orchestra and solo instrument;—the various forms for orchestra and chorus;—and finally the grand opera, in which the resources of the orchestra and chorus are united with those of the dramatic art. All of these have a more or less definite architectural form, ranging from simple but vivid beauty of line or a ballad, to the vast architectural granduer of a fugue or symphony.

And what art is more accessible to all? Radio, the gramophone record, and then concert platform all offer in profusion the best in music to the discriminating. The great conservatories offer instruction within the reach of all with talent and reasonable perseverance in the technical side of music;—and the universities likewise offer courses on the theoretical side of music. Literature, criticisms of music in the better class of daily papers, lectures and now radio talks and lecture-recitals teach us how to choose the best in music and how to listen to it;—and with the mastery

of the art of reading musical score, the door is open wide. Choristers, with even meagre technical equipment are now in demand;—and what simpler and more effective method of learning internal musical structure and color than from the choir loft?

So here is an art for which but few have at least some natural talent capable of development;—and again the door stands open for those who would adopt music in one form or another, as one of the most delightful of hobbies.

10. *HOBBIES WHICH APPEAL TO OUR HIGHER NATURE.*

But there is much more than all of this;—for it is not difficult to imagine one who has at least approached physical perfection, and who has mastered and knows the joys of knowledge of natural science and of the arts, but who still longs for higher things:—for who can look with indifference out over the world today and witness, along with extraordinary material progress, the greed, injustice, treachery and deceit, along with the catalogue of crime held daily before our eyes, and the suspicion, and even hatred between individuals, groups, and even nations.

So Philosophy, that noble science, and with it Metaphysics, and using all known science and art, seeks, in its true form, to go much further;—for, in addition to Logic, the science of human reason, she proposes Ethics, the science of the human will, whose Practice is more than an art, it is a life;—and the principles of which are above those of natural science, as they are based upon the philosophical ultimates of Goodness, Beauty, Truth and Unity.

But again the restless mind intrudes with unanswered questions;—why is that which we call Scientific Truth constantly changing, meaning that the previous scientific truth is wholly or partially false? What is there in those apparently vast spaces beyond the microscope, on one hand, and beyond the telescope on the other? Why have we undisputable evidence that natural laws are sometimes suspended? And what is Life, where does it come from, why do we, in many cases suffer while alive, and what happens after it ends?

There can be only one answer to it all, namely, that there is a universe above our universe, and subject to a higher law than the natural law, and to which our measurements and experiments are not applicable, and which our limited understanding can only grasp in part;—and which is embraced in Theology, the queen of the sciences, and which treats of supernatural things;—and of God, the Origin of the universe and of all science and art, and Who possesses, in infinite degree, Goodness, Truth, Beauty, and Unity;—and the knowledge of Whom brings incomparable love, and also fortitude and consolation in all manner of trials and disappointments.

And with this Science, (which many find an exact science, in spite of the present confusion), comes the highest of all Practices;—of Goodness, with charity, temporal and spiritual, good example both within and without the family circle, a love of justice,

unselfish public service, humility (for who can be proud in the knowledge of God and His universe?) and a hatred of all evil;—and of Beauty, with a hatred of the false, gross and trashy elements which creep into the arts (and in passing, where do the arts reach such heights as, for example in sacred paintings, sculpture and music?);—and of Truth, a love of candour and a hatred of deception of all kinds;—and finally of Unity, with a sympathetic effort to promote better understanding and thus more of the spirit of brotherly love among our fellow men.

So here we have, in this study and practice the highest of all hobbies;—which help us to penetrate into at least some of the mysteries of life in our daily routine, and to face the future without fear.

11. CONCLUSION

Only the principal heads have here been set down;—many delightful and profitable activities do not here appear but would, however fall under one or other of these captions.

Time is a precious gift to use to advantage or to waste. The conventional formula of eight hours of work, eight hours of rest, and eight hours of recreation and free time is a safe guide, (for one can easily overdo the pursuit of hobbies). The efficient discharge of our professional duties is a trust to which we must not prove false;—but an equal amount of time, in accord with the above formula is available for recreation, and is thus applicable, not only to the physical side, but also to our intellectual (and artistic) and to our higher nature.

So it is wisdom, while young, to acquire a high standard of professional service, and to spend our hours of recreation according to the needs of our physical, intellectual and spiritual natures:—so that, if our time is worthily spent we may, when the instruments are laid down for the last time, look back upon the past without compunction, and to the future with confidence.



ROYAL DENTAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE.

Top—H. A. Box, E. A. Carr

Bottom—M. G. McCartney, H. A. Thompson, F. M. Roulston, R. J. Fleming

Accidents in Daily Practice

Fulton Risdon, M.B., F.A.C.D., D.D.S.

Accidents will happen in the hands of the experienced, but the aim should be to reduce them to the minimum. Legally, the dentist may be excused from certain responsibilities if he can prove that ordinary skill has been used, but in spite of this he may be sued for damages and win his case and still have heavy legal expenses. In actual practice, we believe that when an accident happens, speaking generally, there should be a consultation. And at the earliest opportunity, so that the operator may prove that he has done all within his power to take the best of care of his patient, and in this way, reducing the inconvenience to his unfortunate patient. The dentist should carry protection through the Dental Protective Society, as good lawyers are engaged to defend these suits.

The more frequent dental accident, is the accidental opening into the Antrum of Highmore at the time of extraction as the apices of the bicuspid and molars and sometimes the cuspids, encroach upon the floor of the antrum. If this occurs, the treatment should be considered from various standpoints. First, if there is no infection, little or no treatment is necessary, except that the specules of bone in that vicinity should be removed and the cavity allowed to drain through this opening or perhaps a suture should be introduced which will approximate the edges of the wound. It may be necessary to loosen the tissue freely on one side or other of the opening to allow it to slide over and make a closure, but before attempting this closure, the operator should assure himself that all necrotic bone has been removed with a minimum of trauma to the parts, and that the membrane of the antrum is not thickened, which is a sign of chronic infection in this sinus. The Rhinologist believes that a counter opening should be made under the inferior turbenate to allow for drainage after the oral opening is closed and undoubtedly it is good treatment, but it is not always necessary, as the referring of the case unless wisely handled, may or may not arouse suspicion or fears in the mind of the patient which would discredit the dentist. The safest way though to handle this case is to leave the opening and allow it to close slowly, informing the patient that there is no danger and if he wishes to consult his Rhinologist he may receive further assurance that he will be alright.

The second type, when considerable pus escapes at the time of extraction. No attempt should be made at this time to close the opening as drainage is necessary and should not be prevented by the use of gauze pressed into the opening. Frequently we see cases coming with gauze packing in the antral-opening and on a number of occasions these small pieces of gauze have been forced

into the antrum between visits and entirely lost to view and subsequently act as a foreign body. Personally, I do not believe in the use of gauze as it prevents drainage and in non-infected cases, prevents healing.

Another accident which happens is the forcing of a tooth or root into the antrum. Usually in these cases, the floor of the sinus is necrotic and on pressure the surrounding bone gives way. The treatment for a lost root is enlarging the incision and removing the surrounding diseased bone and grasping the root with some type of forceps, or removing it by irrigation. The opening may be closed if no free pus is seen. If a molar or perhaps a third molar has been forced into the antrum, the approach should be through the Canine Fossa, as the making of too large an opening through the alveolar process should be avoided, because in certain cases the immediate closure of the opening is not possible, and too large an opening is disconcerting to the patient. The opening through the Canine Fossa may be closed primarily, but it is better to establish a counter drainage through the nose at this time. We believe that in certain of these cases, the dentist should always associate himself with a Rhinologist as it affords him a certain amount of protection.

Another accident that causes us some worry is the escaping of a Kerr Broach which the patient swallows or aspirates into the lung. If it escapes down the esophagus into the stomach it will usually pass through in seventy-two hours, but we believe that the broach should be followed by X-Rays every six hours so that any delay in its forward passage may be detected before perforation of the bowel occurs. Small pieces of cotton baton may be given the patient to swallow along with mashed potatoes, hoping that the broach will be surrounded and in this way helped along the bowel without remaining in contact with the wall. If it is not passed, the abdomen will have to be opened and the broach sought for in the intestine, but this seldom is necessary. If the broach is aspirated, an X-Ray will show it in one of the smaller bronchioles and it should be sought for at the earliest opportunity with a small bronchoscope in the hands of an expert Laryngologist, and these are usually removed without much difficulty. When aspiration occurs with a brooch, an early consultation is obligatory.

There has been introduced a very small needle for block anaesthesia and since its introduction, certain accidents have occurred. The more common is when the needle breaks in attempting to block the inferior dental in the region of the internalpterygoid muscle and usually this occurs where the syringe is moved from side to side as the needle is introduced. In this case, the needle breaks at the hub and is well buried in the muscle. It should be sought for at once. When one reads the literature, the surprise that always awaited me was the ease with which these needles were recovered, but this has not been my experience, except in a few cases. If the dentist cannot locate this foreign

body, he should ask for a consultation and before further attempt at removal is made, good X-Rays should be taken, preferably stereoscopies of the head and not dental films. If these are not obtainable, lateral and posterior, anterior views should be taken with the mouth open. They will generally be found to be lying close to the bone, external to the interior pterygoid muscle and about one and a half inches long and a little higher up than expected. In one case we found it as high as the signoid notch, but usually they are found at a lower level. In most of the cases that I have been asked to treat, two or three attempts had been made by the dentist and the local physician, so that local anaesthesia was out of the question and general intracheal anaesthesia was used. An incision was made at right angles to the foreign body and in the direction of the long axis of the muscle fibres. The fibres are gently separated in their long axis and the head of the needle sought for under good illumination. On failing to find it, the finger may be inserted and the needle carefully sought for, but this latter method is as a last resort, as the danger of changing the position of the needle is considerable. Up to date we have been lucky and have recovered about twenty needles in this position. We allow any time from one minute to three or four hours for the recovery. In some cases it resolved into a patient's puzzle and it may be necessary to repeat the X-Rays. Consequently, it should be at a time when the technician is still in the hospital.

Another accident that adds gray hairs, is a fracture of the mandible at the time of extraction, most likely in attempting the removal of an impacted molar. This occurs because too great force is used when sufficient bone has not as yet been removed. We believe that all these cases should be X-Rayed before removal is attempted, as the tooth may be surrounded by a cystic area which greatly weakens the mandible and if the operator has an X-Ray before him, his judgement is better in the use of force. If this accident happens, first aid treatment should be given, possibly a sedative to allay fears and a rubber or gauze bandage placed around the head and in this way allowing time to plan for further splinting of the parts. It will be necessary to inform the patient and perhaps the friends that such an accident has occurred, as soft and fluid diet is necessary for four to six weeks. In this type of accident a consultation should be arranged as all types of fractures are productive of lawsuits. The fracture should be reduced as early as possible following the taking of good roentgenograms and if no teeth are in direct line of fracture, with certain exceptions, which should be removed, the best type of splint for that particular case should be prepared. There are numerous splints at one's disposal, simple wiring may be used, the cast facsimile splint for the upper and lower jaw, orthodontia appliances and the inter-dental rubber splint. In most hospitals, the Barton gauze bandage is placed around the patient's head and jaw and the blessings of the gods incurred in the hope that these spirits will work marvels. Needless to say, this anti-deluvian treatment

is next to useless, but still it is used largely in general hospitals. In a fracture of the lower jaw, dental occlusion is your guide and the lower may be placed in apposition to the upper, in this way causing the upper jaw to act as a splint, and with the use of the orthodontia appliance, the interdental wiring, the facsimile crown splint or the interdental rubber splint, held in occlusion. We recommend the modified dental wiring which we can describe best by the use of the lantern. In most cases it will be necessary to take an impression of the fractured parts, subsequently casting facsimile crown splints to which a snake wire is soldered and attaching the fragments of the upper jaw with interdental wiring and the use of the so-called orthodontia silk. We do not favor the use of the interdental rubber splint as it is difficult to observe the occlusion when the case has been reduced. Infection in the neck should be watched for and if it occurs, drainage should be instituted through the neck. The diet as a rule is as follows, three egg-nogs daily, malted milk and cocoa, cream added, milk and water soups, mashed potatoes and finely minced meat, but never is it necessary to extract a tooth for feeding purposes, as the interspaces allow for admission of fluid diet.

There is another condition that needs our attention and that is the infected jaw, either at the time of extraction or due to other causes. Whether the infection follows extraction or minor operations about the mouth, we believe that very careful introspective examination should be made of one's method or technique as tissue can only be infected by the addition of something from without and to avoid this, all instruments, needles, etc, should be boiled immediately before use. We do not believe in the use of sterilizing fluids for the sterilization of needles, etc., but believe that all instruments used about the mouth should be boilable if one desires the maximum protection for the patient. Should the area become infected, drainage is necessary. Frequently, drainage from the mouth into the neck should be instituted early, but in acute stages no curetting should be permitted as considerable of this bone will regenerate and further removal of these fragments will open up other avenues for the ingress of infection. In an acutely infected condition about the jaws, if time permits, round celled infiltration should occur before any removal is attempted and in some cases this takes three to four days. But in certain cases where the temperature is very high and there is intense pain, such delay is not permissible and drainage must be instituted, so in many cases, drainage is a most important line of treatment. As the case becomes more chronic, frequent irrigation, which the patient can do himself, is necessary, allowing time for sequestration to occur, and nature will cause the infected bone to escape through soft tissue, to be removed in small pieces. I have one case, that under this type of treatment, 167 pieces were removed by the patient himself, and the result was an excellent jaw, whereas if surgery had been restored to, the loss of bone would have been considerable and perhaps necessitated a bone-graft. To summarize then,

infection should be prevented by strict sterilization of all instruments and by that we mean boiling, and if infection occurs, drainage instituted as early as necessary and the avoiding of the use of curettes in acute stages. Hot saline irrigations every hour are of value in the acute cases.

This raises the point of when should one curette for the removal of infection. We believe that the curette should be used very seldom and when used should be of considerable size as the larger the curette, the safer the operator is. There are three distinct indications, namely to *know what they intend to remove*, they *should see it before they remove it* and thirdly, they *should be able to hold it in the hand after its removal*. Consequently, if the object is too small to comply with these, reduction by curetting would be of no service. In other words it is a foreign body that is to be removed and it should be well planned and done in as bloodless a field as possible. The opening of the wound should be larger than it's depth and if soft tissue only is to be removed, it can be teased out with a minimum amount of force and in this way Nature's barriers are not broken down and further a curette should never be used when acute pain, swelling and general symptoms exist.

Another accident which merits our attention is hemorrhage following extraction. Frequently we hear of cases being bleeders. This disease is called Hemophilia and is transmitted through the female to the male but is seldom seen in the female. Great care should be exercised in this case, and even then, necessary extraction of a tooth should only be after consultation with a medical adviser and he should be ready to transfuse the case if the hemorrhage persists for some time. Calcium Lactate should be administered for ten days, ten grains three times a day before extraction. In certain cases, hemostatic serum may be used or 5 c. c. of a 10 c. Calcium Chloride may be injected intravenously. In the treatment of primary hemorrhage, styptics, clamping of vessels and pressure should be considered. In the use of styptics, perhaps Adrenalin Chloride, peroxide or iron preparations applied on selvedged edged gauze are the best and in some cases compound pressed well into the socket with the surplus that may occlude with the upper teeth supplemented by a rubber dam bandage around the head may be found very efficacious. All these cases should be treated from the standpoint of shock and that is by giving one sixth to one quarter grain of morphine and that the patient be kept warm in bed away from ordinary stimuli such as noise and light.

Read before Kingston Dental Society,

March 21st, 1928.

Hya Yaka Staff

Hon. Editor—Dr. C. Angus Kennedy

Editor—Ralph C. Honey

Assistant Editor—D. Black

Business Mgr.—W. J. S. Jackson

Secretary—J. F. Brown

Sporting Editor—E. G. Sinclair

V Yr. Representative—W. P. Gruer

IV Yr. Representative—C. S. Paterson

III Yr. Representative—G. Mickle

II Yr. Representative—L. J. Cote

I Yr. Representative—A. N. Van Loon

Editorial

Recently we were confronted with a problem dealing with student government. Many of us perhaps were at a loss to define the proper method of dealing with it. Primarily, we may have questioned the rights we have regarded as our own; it is possible that some of us cherish these rights, but it is also a fact that the majority of us have been disinterested in undergraduate activities and undergraduate government in particular. It is this very embarrassing viewpoint that is probably the most distressing—but plausible factor regarding student government.

Liberty, as Nietzsche long ago may have pointed out flourishes best, not where liberty is free for the asking but where men can only hope for it and fight for it. The false appearance of it, without the substance is fatal, disarming its friends and reinforcing the indifference of the indifferent.

From a democratic phase as undergraduates, we might be under the impression that we have a right in the government of our affairs since we pay our tuition and cost of living and undergraduate activities—some may contend that our tuition does not amount to one-quarter the cost per annum that we individually incur upon the state—it might be wise to allow statisticians to juggle with this—however, we all have democratic ideas and it

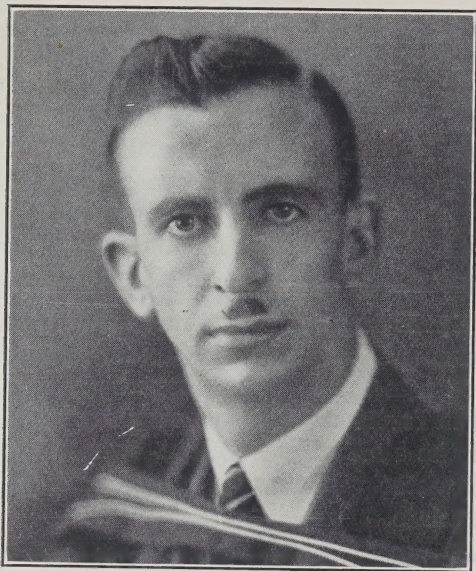
is not foreign to our policies that we should regard autocratic principles no matter how camouflaged they might appear with a certain amount of intolerance, but it is only the rabid individual who casts discretion to the four winds and does not harbour his intolerance within himself nor deem it politic to remain in silence. But alas, his lot is hard, he soon discovers a horrifying depletion in the ranks of his cohorts and lo he finds himself perhaps the laughing stock of the multitude and his crest "*Veritas Libertas Facerat*" an empty thing or merely an effigy of bad taste.

In this our Springtime Issue, we have endeavoured to portray some of the sentiments of our fellow under-graduates, which we believe will be of interest to the student body as a whole. We consider ourselves fortunate in procuring articles from a few of the members of the staff of our college—whose time we know to be precious and whose wholehearted consideration in this regard we greatly appreciate.

And now we find ourselves amid these balmy days of Spring submerged more or less in that interim between Easter and the final tests. To some it will be but a stepping stone toward the goal of graduation while for others t'will mean valediction and a crossing of that line of demarcation between undergraduates and liscenced practitioners.

In retrospect we see a colorful autumn, the reception of the freshmen, wierd tales of the varied summer occupations, track meets, Intercollegiate football, the first patient, carving teeth, dissection, class parties, clinics, musicales, lectures, hockey, At-Homes, term exams, basketball, Pathology, Allan Cup finals, graduation banquets, and now plugging: all swaged and condensed into seven and a half months; an excellent case for the diagnostition to determine the retiary factor and its predisposing cause.

How many of us in pondering over this labyrinth of activities can estimate with sincerity that this has been a year wherein progressive realization of our worthy ideal has reached attainment. Have we been judicious in the selection of pursuits which will facilitate the attainment of that worthy ideal—to be better trained and more highly equipped professional men, to uphold true citizenship and to remain ever loyal to ourselves, our profession and our Alma Mater.



A. A. Somerville, Pres. of Parliament—Outstanding
Varsity Track Man.

“The Dent.-Varsity Relationship”

A. A. Somerville, Pres. of Parliament

Dentantics was this year held in the Hart House Theatre on Thur. Mar. 7, 29. The show was covered by a Varsity reporter who wrote the following write up under the columns of Art, Music and Drama.

Dentantics was a fine example of a type of show that ought never to have come into existence. With hardly a redeeming feature throughout, it was without doubt the poorest entertainment that this writer has ever sat through. The show was dreary, savoured of cheap burlesque and all the original material it contained could be played in less than half an hour. None of the skits were other than carelessly done. Most of them were of the type generally associated with high school efforts, nearly all were tawdry, and badly constructed, and some only vulgar without redeeming elements of cleverness. There was no reason why this couldn't have been as good entertainment as was Daffydil Night for both had the same facilities. Daffydil was a good show chiefly because it gave evidence of a great deal of hard work on good material. Dentantics was a rotten show because of the lack of effort and of worth-while material. It was the type of production that should be discouraged.

—H. C. C.

Mr. H. C. Clarke of 2nd yr. Trinity College was the writer of the above article.. On the following Friday an indignation meeting was held in Lecture room A. and Mr. E. Sinclair was elected chairman. An effort was made to locate the writer Friday afternoon but without success. Another indignation meeting followed on Saturday morning and Mr. Clarke had promised to be present. The chairman of the meeting however failed to put in an appearance and the President of Parliament stated that what action was going to be taken would be done in an official manner through the Cabinet of the Students Parliament and that if any explanations were forthcoming from Mr. Clarke there would be an open meeting of Parliament at which Clarke would be present. The writer was then in touch by the Cabinet and appeared before same at a special meeting called for Saturday noon, March 9th.

Mr. Clarke appeared and stated the following: (1) "That it was to be understood there was no malice to the Faculty causing him to write such an article." (2) "That when he became Dramatic Editor it was under condition that he be allowed by the Editor in Chief of the Varsity to publish what he thought." (3) "That my write up is my own personal feelings of your Dentantics Production."

Questioned as to his experience as a dramatic critic Mr. Clarke stated that he had been very interested in the subject for the last five years and in that time he had read literature written by some of the best dramatists. He was then questioned as to his realization of the position we were placed in as regards to not having a senior coach to help us along with the skits and the little time which we can devote for preparation of the different acts. Mr. Clarke was informed "that the show was not put on for its dramatic merits but for the Dental Students and their friends and that the Faculty did not depend on outside gate receipts to put the show across financially. He was then questioned as to "How long he could hold his present position if he always expressed his thoughts or if he should give a similar write up to his own faculty. Clarke then realized that his write up was entirely out of order but in his own mind he upheld what he had written. He then agreed to send a written apology to the Faculty, give a verbal apology before an open student meeting and write an apology in the next issue of the Varsity, leaving out his personal feelings.

It might here be said that Mr. C. M. Finlay, President of Dramatics in arranging for a Varsity reporter had asked one of the staff members, "If he would make a note to the effect that the reporter covering the Dentantics show come and see me before the night of the play. This was not done and explained why Mr. Clarke was unaware under what conditions the stunts were presented.

On March 12th the following letter was sent over to the Students' Parliament from A. Sanders, Editor in Chief of the Varsity.

To Secretary, Student's Parliament,
Faculty of Dentistry.

Dear Sir:—

"It has been brought to my attention that the Students' Parliament of the Faculty of Dentistry, taking exception to a criticism which appeared over the initials of Mr. H. C. Clarke, Dramatic Editor of "The Varsity" re the annual "Dentantics", invited the latter to appear before them and that at this meeting, Mr. Clarke made certain promises.

I would like to draw to the attention of your Parliament that, inasmuch as Mr. Clarke is a member of the staff of this paper, he is responsible to the Editor-in-Chief, and not to any Faculty in this University, for any matter which appears in the Art Music and Drama columns. With this point in view, sir, and after consulting with Mr. Clarke, I would respectfully point out that in making these promises, the latter was acting outside his jurisdiction, and that any complaints of this nature should be made to the undersigned, rather than to any departmental Editor.

Trusting therefore that you will understand why Mr. Clarke is unable to appear before you in an official capacity, and assuring you of my desire to clear up any wrong impressions which the article might have made, I remain,

Sincerely Yours

A Sanders

Editor in Chief.

On March 13 another meeting of Cabinet was called at which both Sanders and Clarke were present.

Since Mr. Sanders assumed the responsibility he was then asked to make a two-fold apology leaving out a written one to the Faculty.

Sanders was criticized for allowing such a write up on Dentantics to go to press. He said, "The Art, Music and Drama column is devoted to a straight forward criticism and opinion of dramatic editor. He said that he was sorry if he inferred malice on the Faculty and would publish an article in the Varsity to that effect but that said column was for a straight forward opinion. Mr. Sanders expressed the wish that we draft up the apology for him. Langstroth—Reid.

That the Students Parliament of the Faculty of Dentistry wish the Editor in Chief of the Varsity to apologize to the Student body in person and to print a similar apology appearing in the next issue of the Varsity; "for having published such a criticism of any student production."

Mr. Sanders refused to accept the above apology.
Langstroth—Finlay

Since the Editor in Chief has assumed the responsibility in this matter, I move that we carry our grievance to the Joint Executive of the S.A.C. and that a committee of Messrs. Reid, Flem-

ming, Finlay, Curry accompany A. A. Somerville the President of Parliament on this matter.

The following appeared in print in a down-town paper before Mr. Sanders spoke at the Cabinet meeting.

W. Sanders editor of the Varsity who has been asked to appear at a Cabinet meeting of the Dental Students' Parliament at 5 o'clock to-day, made the following statement: "I see no grounds for demanding an apology from Mr. Clarke. The article appeared in Art, Music and Drama section, which is devoted to criticisms (not necessarily commendatory) of undergraduate theatrical ventures."

This shows that Sanders too was unaware that Dentantics was not produced to bring out his so called "theatrical ventures".

The Committee before going over to the Joint Executive Meeting was given the power to act in case of failure of said body to support or claim. The President of Parliament outlined the happenings to that body and these were supplemented by the other four members of Dent committee present.

The committee sensed the feeling of the Joint Executive before it was asked to leave and in the meantime came to a unanimous decision which is later stated.

On being asked back to hear the decision the following was read.

Ferry—Dr. Beatty.

"That the delegation from the Faculty of Dentistry be informed that the Editor-in-Chief has expressed his willingness to publish in the next issue of the Varsity a statement to the effect that the criticism of the Dentantics performance was only the personal view of the Dramatic critic and that no insult was intended to the Faculty of Dentistry, and he regrets very much if it has been taken in such a light. The Joint Executive; after careful investigation, feels that this is sufficient to meet a regrettable situation.

A. A. Somerville the Chairman then arose and told the Joint Executive that such an apology offered by Sanders to the Cabinet of the Students' Parliament was refused at a previous meeting of above body and that their failure to support us would result in the following:

(1) That the Dental Students Parliament refuse any future editions of the Varsity.

(2) That the Dental Students Parliament immediately proceed to take steps to withdraw their financial support to the undergraduate paper of the University, namely the Varsity.

At a Students' Parliament meeting March 20th.
Wetmore—Robertson

"That the Students Parliament stand behind the decision as made by the Committee representing Dentistry at Joint Executive meeting.

The above motion was carried.

Changes in Constitution

1. *Complimentary Tickets.*

That president of each society submit a list of names for complimentary tickets, for all his functions to cabinet, for approval.

2. That no member of Parliament should hold more than one office on Cabinet.

3. *Colors.*

(1) That official colors of the Dental Students' Parliament be sky-blue and garnet.

(2) That colors worn on social occasions be of ribbon one inch (wide) SKY BLUE, in the centre of a two inch (wide) garnet background.

(3) That the members of all social committees, responsible to Parliament be privileged to wear colors as in (2) above, except committees in charge of class functions.

(4) That any member of Parliament officially appointed to represent this Student Body at an outside social function shall wear the colors as designated above.

4. *S. A. C.*

(1) That, as there are only two members, along with the President of Parliament eligible to sit on the Executive at the S.A.C. of the U. of T., according to their constitution, the above two members be those two elected according to the constitution on the fourth and fifth years.

(2) That the President of Parliament be given preference by the Dental Student members on the S.A.C. to any position on the Joint Executive of the S.A.C.

5. That Cabinet have the power to deal with all matters not covered by the constitution of the Students' Parliament.

6. Changes in the Constitution of the Students' Parliament require "A Notice of Motion", unless the unanimous vote of "Waiver of notice be cast."

7. That all equipment handed out, or appropriated to team managers, or players by the President of athletics be turned in at the end of the playing season. Failure to do so after sufficient notification will be dealt with by the Cabinet of the Students' Parliament.

8. That an official written report be sent to Cabinet by the President of Athletics and the Chief Varsity Reporter, not later than two weeks after the Spring elections of the Students' Parliament, stating the name of the incoming President of Athletics, and also the incoming Chief Varsity Reporter who are elected according to the constitution of the Students' Parliament.

9. That the compulsory Parliament fee be raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 commencing September 1929.



Cabinet of Dental Students' Parliament

Pres.—A. A. Somerville, '29

Vice. Pres. & Pres. Fifth Year—R. L. Currie, '29

Secretary & Pres. Fourth Year—O. G. Halldorson, '30

Treasurer—C. J. Paterson, '30

Pres. of Third Year—J. J. Armstrong, '31

Pres. of Second Year—W. L. Wood, '32

Pres. of First Year—H. S. Jamieson, '33

Pres. of At Home—A. B. Morrow, '29

Pres. of R.D.S.—R. J. Fleming, '30

Pres. of Dramatics—C. M. Finlay, '29

Pres. of S.C.A.—J. W. McVicar, '29

Pres. of Athletics—R. L. Langstroth, '29

Editor of Hya Yaka—R. C. Honey, '29

Chief Varsity Reporter—A. H. Reid, '29

James W. Robson, D.D.S.

Editor of "The Varsity" 1928

Perhaps the greatest purpose served by the recent controversy between the staff of The Varsity and the Joint Executive of the Students' Administrative Council was the awakening of a sense of responsibility in the management of student affairs together with a small understanding of the limitations and deficiencies of the present administration in the mind of the average care-free undergraduate.

That our student administration was lacking in certain respects has been felt for some time past but it remained for the dismissal of the Varsity's editor followed by the resignation of all his staff in protest, to bring forth a clear-cut example of mis-management, and for subsequent evidence to show that our vaunted self-government consisted largely of a Joint Executive composed of student members irregular enough in attendance and misinformed sufficiently in undergraduate affairs to permit of dominance on the part of the five graduate members.

As a matter of fact, few of us have actually believed that our extra-curricular activities were student controlled. In the matter of tickets, balls, games or statements of policy we generally looked for the graduate hand behind, but unless touched personally by such control, and granted a sufficient number of amusing and interesting diversions, we came to ignore or to accept to some extent such supervision. Largely, in this attitude of disinterest, the fault was ours. We, neglecting the opportunity of seeking redress on understanding through our own faculty representatives; allowed them in turn to lose sight of the importance of their duties with, in many cases, the resulting neglect. And the consequence was that one year ago the Joint Executive received further graduate control in the shape of two appointees of the Board of Governors and the students raised not a single word in visible protest.

Somewhat isolated from the University proper it is perhaps not unnatural that, with the exception of the few, the students of the Faculty of Dentistry have been well content to confine their activities to their own isolated government,—the Dental Parliament. To achieve the post of faculty president, secretary, treasurer, or president of this or that athletic club has been, for many of our fellows, the greatest ambition, while lack of responsibility in general university affairs has allowed the post of the S.A.C. representative to remain a job for some of the lesser luminaries to fill.

Recent events have forced upon us the importance of the S.A.C. through a fuller realization of the fact that, like our fellows in Arts or Meds or Science, we can owe a higher allegiance, and thus a higher duty, than to faculty,—that to University. And thus it is that the position of S.A.C. representative assumes in the eyes of all its correct place as a post of importance, while the repre-

sentative to the Joint Executive fills a post of responsibility rivalled in importance by that of President of Parliament. Faculty realizations of this has permitted us to attach small importance to the election of the S.A.C. representative in the past and, as a consequence, some of our appointees have been characterised by neglect, inefficiency and indifference while the majority have lacked ability or information. The fifth year man, sitting on the Joint Executive, has often lacked the essential ground work necessary to prepare him for adequate administration of university undergraduate affairs.

We know that such a condition is not characteristic of dental students alone. Meeting after meeting of the S.A.C. or Joint Executive has found but a bare quorum in evidence,—the majority of the members making no appearance at all or else in but spasmodic moments. And largely as a consequence appears the debacle recently witnessed with complaints of lobbying, graduate dominance or what not.

The remedy lies in your hands,—particularly the hands of your freshmen and sophomores. Your duty it is to realise your responsibility in university undergraduate affairs, and thus to pause and to select with care those men capable of the honor of representing you and with a willingness to devote the time and attention necessary to meet the demands of what may sometimes seem tedious and monotonous routine for the common good.

Experience has taught us that the representative to the Joint Executive has a genuine one-man job. That his office should be divorced from that of President of Parliament we honestly believe. That he must have had previous wide experience in undergraduate affairs within the entire university we insist. And thus it remains for us to select from among us the man possessing the greatest abilities, the highest qualifications and the most willingness for honest effort to the most important student executive post this University has to give.

What, No Bread?

Night had fallen when Boris, the moujik arrived at his home. It was a small log hut, half-buried in the snow-drifts, that the Great winds continually swept across the Steppes. He pushed open the door and entered slowly.

The usual scene met his eyes. Little Ivan, his son, was squatted in the centre of the floor, playing with some toy bombs. His wife, Fatenka was stirring a pot of cabbage soup by the fire and his infant daughter, Olga, was chewing tobacco in the crib by her side.

Boris flung himself wearily on the bench, too tired even to bounce.

"Is it cold, little father?" Fatenka greeted him.

"Yes, it is cold, little mother," he replied mechanically. "What is there for supper?"

"Only cabbage soup with less cabbage and more water", she answered dejectedly, "There is no bread."

"What! No bread?" cried Boris. "What shall we eat?"

Fatenka sighed. It was ever thus. After a pause she said slowly, "I will make toast."

"Ah, that will be good" said Boris, "And what is there to drink?—Vodka?"

"There is always Vodka" she replied, and they gazed at each other with a look of deep understanding.

A loud knock at the door and a tall cloaked figure strode into the room. It was Count Dandruff, after the tax.

"Where is your rent, Boris Barberzitch?" he roared.

"There is not a kopek in my hut, excellency," Boris answered miserably, "We have no bread."

"What! No bread?" shouted the Count, and he trampled across Ivan's bombs, kicked over little Olga's crib, snatched the toast from Fatenka's trembling fingers, dripped it into the soup, and stalked out of the room, stuffing it into his mouth as he went.

Boris tore his hair in despair. He saw his Ivan's grief and little Olga coughing on the floor: she had swallowed her tobacco. He tore his beard.

Fatenka sighed. It was ever thus. She stooped to pick up the handfuls of her husband's hair. Soon, she thought, there would be enough for a new mattress.

She straightened up and faced him. "There is still Vodka."

"Ah, yes," he murmured, "there is always Vodka." And they gazed at each other with a look of deep understanding.

Years passed. Little Ivan had grown from a timid child to a sturdy youth, the strongest and most handsome of his companions of the village, who toiled all day in the fields digging ditches for Count Dandruff. Ivan was ambitious. He longed to better himself, so he worked hard and diligently and soon was promoted. They gave him a bigger shovel.

He had saved all the books that the Count had thrown at his head during the summer he had worked in his garden, and he spent the long winter evenings teaching himself to read them. An ardent socialist, he concentrated his studies on Mob Psychology, High Explosives and Hair Tonics.

Meanwhile, he was growing tired of digging ditches and one day when he dug up an old horseshoe with seven crooked nails in it, he threw it over his left shoulder to change his luck. It did.

It hit Count Dandruff on the mouth and knocked out his bridges (Achers) and he at once banished Ivan to Siberia. Things began to look bleak to our hero. But on second thought, the Count had him thrown into prison, as there was no train to Siberia that month, and he had exceeded his exile quota anyway.

It is in prison that we again find him one morning five years later. His pet spider had just run across his face to waken him and our hero sat up blinking at the sunlight that almost reached his cell. A clanging of the gates announced the arrival of his jailer.

"Here is your breakfast, prisoner", he said.

"Is it cold?" asked Ivan.

"It is always cold," said the other. "There is no bread".

"What! No bread?" Ivan exclaimed.

"No bread", said the jailer emphatically, shaking his head. "The warden had the colic last night and used every bit of it for a poultice, and he isn't any better this morning. In fact he had offered a reward or pardon for anyone who can relieve him."

"I can", said Ivan.

"How?" asked the jailer.

"Vodka", replied our hero.

And Ivan Barberzitch was pardoned.

After much wandering and many adventures, Ivan at last turned his footsteps homeward. Night had fallen when he reached his father's hut. He pushed open the door and entered softly.

An unusual scene met his eyes.

A tall cloaked figure stood in the centre of the room. It was Count Dandruff still after the tax. Before him on her knees was Ivan's sister Olga, now grown into a beautiful young woman. Fatenka was leaning limply over the soup pot, sobbing miserably, while the hot liquid spilled unheeded down her skirt. Boris sat moaning on the bench, with his head in his hands.

"If you can't pay the rent," the Count was shouting, "then I shall take your daughter, low-bred as she is!"

"No bread!" whined Boris, "not a kopek."

"No bread!" wailed Fatenka, with tears pouring down her cheeks into the soup.

"What! No bread?" roared the figure in the doorway, and Ivan, the son of Boris, Ivan the socialist, Ivan the revolutionist, strode into the room. Hatred contorted his face and rage blinded his eye. Without a word of warning he hurled a bomb at the Count's feet. The four cowered.

But it did not explode.

The Count's revolver spat and Ivan crumpled upon the floor his eyes staring and his mouth twitching.

Count Dandruff laughed.

At that instant Olga, swinging the samovar with her strong young arms, brought it down heavily on the Count's head. The leer froze on his face as he dropped to the floor.

Then all the earth seemed to roar through the roof as Ivan's bomb exploded with a terrific blast.

Olga lit in fifty different places, mingled with pieces of Dandruff.

Fatenka crawled out from under the wreckage to her husband's side. Boris groaned "all gone, everything!" He tore at the spot where his hair would have been if he had had any left. But he had pulled it all out long ago.

Fatenka pointed to the only thing left standing in the ruins of their home,—a wooden keg. "There is still Vodka," she said.

"Ah yes, there is always Vodka," he murmured, and they gazed at each other with a look of deep understanding.

Gaspard McGuffey, 1929.

Dentistry in Australia

R. M. Cloutier, B.D.S., Sydney, Aus.

I will attempt in a general way to give a few facts in reference to the above title. I might mention first of all that Dentistry in general practise is of a high standard and compares rather favourably with Canada as far as the small amount of knowledge I have gleaned will enable me to judge. With few exceptions, the code of Ethics is looked up to and maintained, thus providing a means of keeping all those who are sufficiently enthusiastic well in touch with new or advanced technique. During the last three years a Dental Society, namely the Australian Dental Association, has been formed which includes the whole of Australia, each state having a branch of the parent society. This Society is strictly ethical and is a good step towards advancement of the profession in the Commonwealth. Each state holds an annual convention while the A.D.A. has a triennial convention held in a different state capital on each occasion, thus bringing Dentists from all over the Commonwealth together at the one big convention.

In regard to the control of the profession, I may say that each state has a Dental Board of its own under the Department of Public Health and these Boards control the destiny of the profession in each state. The personnel consisting of Dentists with one possible exception, that being the Government Medical Officer who is generally Ex Officio member of the Board.

Here the prospective practitioners have to apply for registration and I may mention the Board holds examinations under its own control apart from the University for the registration of Dentists. These men do not obtain any degree but on fulfilling all the requirements of the Board are registered and allowed to practise in their own state only, whereas the University graduate of Australian colleges is accepted without further examination in any state at all. The degree granted on graduation is the B.D.S. and the D.D.S. may be obtained by writing a thesis and examinations as chosen by the examiners.

In regard to research, I must say we are not quite up to Tor-

onto standard as yet, but a fund is being raised to provide money for research scholarship within the University of Sydney.

The education of the public is a slow process, but a lot is being done now by the Governments to enlighten the general public on Dentistry and on these lines much work is being done in the far back country districts where the Government sends a fully equipped Dental motor van to give aid to those who are not able to visit practitioners and also do work in the schools, etc. The Government Dental Officers visit all schools, but only do work for children under 12 years and only then when the parents income does not exceed £200 or approximately \$1000. per annum, thus protecting the General practitioner. All work to be done by a dentist is charted and a notice sent to the parent who is advised to see their Dentist. In this way every child has his or her mouth examined once a year and separate measures done or advised as the case may be.

Fees and overhead expenses are much the same as here, except that we have not the same extent of specialization as in Canada or U.S.A. with its correspondingly higher remuneration.

The Medical and Dental professions appear to be working together much more harmoniously each year and bringing about a very useful interchange of opinions which bear on the kindred professions and will ultimately lead to forcing dentists into specializing much more than is done at the present time

In concluding, I may state that I have only treated this subject in a very general way without elaborating on systems of Dental Board and Government Control and the details of our University training, but I feel that a generalized view will serve the purpose much more than details of one or two particular departments.

In reference to my own personal sentiments in regard to this College or may I say our College, I feel that this long journey will recompense me in that I have learned a great deal in all branches of our profession and in getting in personal touch with such men as Drs. Cummer and Box and all those who seem only too glad to help and teach, I feel that I have accomplished a great deal towards fitting myself for greater work in the profession that I have chosen.

Meditations of a 3T2 Dent.

U-u-u-ghhh....Gotta get up again...like to sleep in...what have we this morning...Dental Anatomy...better get up...teeth to carve aw—t'heck with it...missed this lab last week...better go...pretty sleepy...bed at nine to-night...for sure....

Toast and coffee...thanks...wonder how late a guy could sleep in and still be on time...better hurry...or Doc Crouch'll be on my neck...mesio-buccal cusp is the big...there's the same girl I've seen walking down for the last four morn...wonder who she is...like to meet her...how do the boys go about it...Phewww what a smell...like old Icelandic coin..I read somewhere it was cod-

fish..poor Gus..good boy..he don't know it, though....wonder where those smells come from...City Dairy...maybe..ought to put a stop to it....public nuisance....like Shaver when he feels kinda High Hat get him over that before the year is finished—Milne has an idea about it.....wait t'll we work on Shav——

Wonder how many times you enter this door in five years..... have to figure it out....hope I do next year.....Dyment here first....be the last, too, probably.....why don't he wise up.... old enough to know better...never learn, I guess.....heard he was the only one at a lab we had called off...another guy we'll have to watch.....be glad when I get these teeth carved.... Merrit and Coté fighting again....game boy——Louis....named after St. Louis I guess....too small for Merrit, though....funny boy——don't help much in a fight....might get you out of one, perhaps, if you're good at it——good form of diplomacy—wit, I mean—not Coté.....

Time to close up.....Prosthetics next....not much done today.....better have a smoke..where's Pearson...out with Wood, I suppose.....too bad we couldn't have a better Pres. this year...can't be helped.....good one for next——Orton's the name.....what's her name, Mariah....terrible song..Orton's the name.....down these stairs again...what would they say if we used Bob's elevator....what this class needs is a good Pegasus.....ride around on that...couldn't put the top down...how Pearson would suffer.....he and his egg malteds...wonder if they're good for you....or bad..why does a hen lay an egg.... old question...never been solved...have to get busy on it..aid science...or whatever has charge of hens laying eggs.....

Wax..teeth..wire..rubber..put 'em together and what have you got...Mag——Prosthetics.....how do you flask this.. ask Caterina, he knows..Cat the Prosthetist..or whatever you call them....he ought to be an exodonist with his arms...mule's legs.....Cat. boy.....a short one..or two..or three...follow with another because here comes Thompson....oh, gad yes..... if he brings one more funny contraption to school—lo and behold.. followed by a catastrophe..apostrophe..wonder what the ending trophe means.....glad that's flasked...flasked.. that sounds familiar.....about dinner time...yep, it is.....when will the year be having another banquet...lot's (meaning a great deal) of fun at the last one.....trouble, too..... but I'll never tell what kind I had...all jake now.....thank heaven.....just five minutes to get out of this lab. as usual..... there goes Wylie....good man with a gun...regular Daniel Boone ..if you know what I mean.....hit a dollar bill at ten feet..or yards...not miles.....shoot ten miles...some shot I'd say.....Interfaculty Rifle Team man.....there goes one of the professors..no....it's Kinney...Randolph Kinney ...our own dear Randolph...hieing himself hence for a pork sandwich..or witch..or wisth....or wi76%\$.....anyway he's going

after pork...or porc.....or...or.....I guess he's just going...or
 goink....orr...orrrr....well, what I mean to say is that he's leav-
 ing.....how do people stutter....some get real good at it.....
there's a man looking at me.....what does he want....
 what do I care, my tie is blue.....funny the way
 people look.....I don't mean appear, I mean gaze.....Johnie
 Black...wonderful gazer.....best gazer in the year.....outside
 of Cooke...must ask what they look at.....gazing is a wonderful
 faculty for a cheer-leader to possess...come in handy.....

Operative at 1:30.....Dr. Webster...man...thinks second
 year a bunch of Bolsheviks...have no brains.....most of the year
 differ with him...but not out loud.....somebody said that he's
 trying to get our goat.....almost does sometimes...Kreutzer
 fox's him....does good work....that's one way around.....have
 to try it some time.....cavities...cavities.....a cavity
 is a hole which takes the place of the decay after it has been re-
 moved.....I'll get by...as long as I have you....written by
 One-Eyed Connelly...as he picked up a rain check.....wonder
 if we'll get by this year.....where's my amalgam...egg timer
they aren't any good...not even for eggs....that's what
 Stacord says....what if you want them fried....or scrambled...
 or don't even want any...what do you do then.....have to figure
 that out along with the egg-laying proposition...put this amalgam
 in and.....Anatomy...Bill Wilmot says...take it off.....
 not a bad idea...for Bill, anyway.....might have a quize.....
 bad things...these quizzes...make you lose your appetite.....the
 president will get the lab. off...let him do it...he'll get the bawling
 out, not us...what have we got him for...he's no good for
 anything else but.....

You get it out, and I'll cut...I'll get it out and you cut...Oh
 ...Baby..don't we get along.....here until five...ought to
 serve meals here.....have to buy a stove and bring it over..
cheese and crackers and pretzels and pickles, too, and bol-
 ogna and...whatever goes with it.....be allright if we
 didn't have to buy another hat and cane.....poor Thompson...
 ..tries hard, but.....Glossopharyngeal nerve lies deep
 to the.....what does it have to be deep for.....why can't it be
 on top where we can see it.....the whole batch should be on top
 beside each other.....on top of what.....I give up.....
 have to look in the back of the book...or wherever the answer is..
final quiz...more answers...Mitchell refuses to cut any
 more.....go home, I guess.....no, I don't guess, I know....
 Hart House...suppose Marsh is swimming now....good swimmer
must be something fishy about it.....can't be helped...
 ..must be the retention of some prehistoric hereditary character-
 istic that enables him to handle his feet like fins.....hands too
guess I'll go out to-ngh...won't go to bed early....
 Edison says you only need five hours sleep, anyway....Great boy
is Edison...must have been in a class like ours.

Some Principles of Dental Surgery

H. Murray Robb, D.D.S.

The majority of young practitioners will readily admit their frequent failures in the extraction of difficult teeth. Even though they may succeed in removing the tooth, they frequently work too long and produce too much trauma in the tissues and discomfort to the patient. As extraction is an important part of every young man's practice, it is the purpose of this article to help him overcome some of the difficulties that present themselves.

Let us first deal with some of the factors that make extractions difficult. The patient himself is the first consideration. Everyone is more or less apprehensive of an extraction. Extreme nervousness or fainting on the part of the patient will greatly interfere with smooth, mechanical operating. Teeth that have been non-vital for years are consequently brittle and frequently exostosed or ankylosed and are responsible for a large percent of our failures. Crooked, curved or widely divergent roots generally present difficulties, while root tips, obscured by bone, gum tissue, blood and saliva constitute trying operations. Impacted or suppressed teeth will not be dealt with in this article as they form a complete study in themselves. In dealing with the patient we first study the physical condition. In some cases a few questions will be sufficient as the appearance of the patient is favourable and the operation is not extensive. While in certain other cases it may be necessary to consult the family physician before undertaking even a minor operation. It is not wise for the dentist to assume all the responsibility when the patient is not well. Before commencing any operation in which local anaesthetic is used it is advisable to administer some stimulant such as Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia. (one dram)

A good radiograph of all the teeth is the next essential. This should first be carefully studied in order that we may know the extent of the pathology present, the exact condition of the roots and their relation to the surrounding anatomical structures. It greatly assists in the operation and is always a valuable reference.

The information secured from the patient or physician, the radiograph and an inspection of the mouth will enable us to decide how much to undertake at each sitting. If there is pus or acute inflammation present we do a minimum of work at each sitting. In such cases curettage or extensive trimming of the process are contra-indicated.

A study of the technique before commencing is very important. We should have a clear mental picture of the operation and see that all instruments and supplies are placed in order before anything is done. This applies to simple extraction as well as difficult ones.

The strictest cleanliness should be observed. We must consider such details as well scrubbed hands, sterile gloves, clean gown, sterile towels over the patient, mouth wash, cleansing of the patient's face with alcohol, painting of the gums with alcohol and iodine and blocking off the area to be operated on by rolls or gauze. Our supplies are sterilized and protected until required.

In the majority of cases the removal of teeth is best accomplished by the use of a suitable forcep or elevator, without interfering with either the alveolar process or the muco-periosteal flap. However abnormal conditions frequently confront us and we follow a different technique. The following is the procedure for the removal of an exostosed lower first bicuspid. We take it for granted that we have considered all the above factors and are ready to commence the operation. An incision is made at the mesial side of the cuspid, and, by means of a periosteal elevator, the muco-periosteal flap is raised from the process, exposing the bone over the cuspid, both bicuspid and part of the first molar. The flap is held back by a retractor and the bone chiselled from the buccal side of the first bicupid root down to the largest part of the exostosed knob. The tooth is displaced buccally by means of a forceep, or an elevator if only a root is present. The bone margins are filed smooth and all fragments of bone and granulomatous material are removed by a curette. The socket is irrigated, wiped with alcohol and the flap burnished back in position. At least one suture is used at the mesial side of the cuspid and perhaps one at the mesial of the second bicuspid to hold the buccal gum tissue firmly against the bone. In the surgical removal of upper and lower molars it is frequently unnecessary to make a vertical incision.

The following principles apply to any difficult case. Never work in the dark. Have a direct light on the field. Learn to raise a gum flap and cut away enough bone to expose the root being elevated. Remember that this is not a procedure to be used only after we have tried everything else, but should be done wherever we anticipate trouble. An operation of this type is easy on the patient and produces a minimum of trauma, pain, swelling and spread of infection. Always leave the bone margins smooth and the gum flap carefully replaced and held in position. Exposed bone means pain.

For the surgical removal of teeth certain instruments are indispensable. We must have forceps, periosteal elevator and retractor, lance, chisels, mallet, ronger, file, suture holder, curved needles and sutures, curettes and a few carefully chosen elevators. The forceps, lance, chisles and elevators must be kept sharp and the forceps oiled.

In most cases infection is present and proper post operative treatment is an important factor, but cannot here be discussed.

Aesthetics in Prosthetic Dentistry

P. G. Anderson, D.D.S.

One of the most difficult problems of Aesthetics in Prosthetic Dentistry relates to the selection of teeth of such size, color and form as will harmonize with the features of edentulous patients.

If it were possible to classify the human race into a few groups, the face forms of each group being alike or closely similar, then the problems would be comparatively simple. As it is however, the faces of no two individuals were, in all probability, ever alike in contour, proportion, complexion or arrangement of lines or furrows. Thus we have the difficulty of establishing an accurate classification.

The problem of harmony in form and shade of teeth with the individual is of vital interest to both patient and prosthetist; to the patient, because the denture is a part of himself, to be worn in public and private life; to the prosthetist, if inharmonious, the denture rises up at most inopportune times to remind him of his deficient technic and lack of aesthetic judgment. Figuratively speaking, it is a standing monument before the public at all times, of inartistic and misapplied efforts.

Since human faces vary in outline, form, contour and general proportion and since there are no fixed measurements available to indicate with precision, the exact length and width of teeth to select for edentulous cases, the necessity for cultivating the sense of proportion becomes apparent.

It is therefore important that every student and practitioner should interest himself in the collateral studies of drawing, coloring, draughting, etc., to acquire a working knowledge, at least, to serve as a working basis in the most aesthetic branch of dental science.

- (1). *Harmony* has been defined as:—Completeness and perfection resulting from diversity in unity.

Again:—An arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or aesthetically pleasing.

- (2). *Aesthetics* is defined as:—The science which deduces from nature and taste, the rules and principles of art.

The basis of tooth selection consists in judging what size, form and color of teeth will harmonize with the facial lineaments and color scheme of the patient.

The teeth occupy a comparatively central position in the face and since observation clearly shows there is a general similarity in form between face outline and tooth outline in the same individual, a study of facial outlines is essential as a basis in tooth selection.

In Dr. Wilson's "Dental Prosthetics", illustrations are shown giving the various facial outlines. They are of course, diagram-

metrical and conform very rigidly to geometrical forms, yet they embrace practically all types of faces one sees. But recently Dr. J. Leon Williams has shown quite conclusively that, although there are many variations in form and proportion in the teeth of different individuals of many races, there are but three distant typal forms. He has classified these three most persistent typal forms together with certain variations as follows:—

Type 1— Mesial and distal sides straight for $\frac{1}{2}$ or more of length (Square) of crown from incisal edge toward the gingival.

Type 2— Mesial and distal surfaces comparatively straight lines, (Tapering) verging toward each other from incisal edge gingivally.

Type 3— Mesial surface slightly convex.

(Ovoid) Distal surface a compound curve; convex incisally changing to concave as it passes toward the gingival.

These of course, are the distinct typal forms and while variations from these three types are of frequent occurrence, such variations show certain characteristics common to the more marked types.

To know the typal forms of natural teeth is of vital importance, and time spent in analyzing these forms and variations will be well expended. Such knowledge will enable the prosthetist to produce aesthetic effects not otherwise possible.

Though it may seem like a waste of time and energy, yet it is of great value to study the facial forms in papers, magazines, etc.; the half-tones or cuts of historic figures. As examples:—Cicero, representing a distinct tapering face; Juno, a distinct oval face; Nero, almost a round face. In our times for instance, what could be more inharmonious to provide our present Governor-General with a short, square tooth-form, if artificial restorations were necessary.

Color Problem In Tooth Selection

That this subject is given too little consideration is apparent from observing the prosthetic restorations seen in the mouths of persons in all conditions of life. Many of these substitutes are out of harmony with color. The reason for this can be found in the prosthetist's lack of color principles.

The relation of color to light is much the same as music to sound. Color has its many hues, its long scales of tints and shades. A mere sound gives us but little pleasure but when developed into its highest form—music—we are pleased, for instance,—a favorite ballad or a beautiful symphony. So in light—our enjoyment culminates at the glories of color—a perfect harmony.

The principal source of light is the Sun. Under ordinary circumstances, light emanating from this source is white or colorless. But by a process of dispersion, sunlight as well as other sources of light can be resolved with into a series of different colors known as the spectrum colors.

Much can be said as to the way these colors are obtained, but

for the time we shall pass this by. We find however, the colors divided into Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Intermediate, which are found by combining different colors of the same class or colors of different classification. Certain colors are pleasing to the eye or *harmonize* when placed beside each other, while others are displeasing or inharmonious. Those which are not pleasing are termed inharmonious. Those which are most pleasing are termed complimentary colors—or harmonious.

It therefore follows that harmony in colors results from so placing them that all are represented though not necessarily in balanced proportions.

The color scheme which presents to the prosthetist, with which he works and he cannot change, is the patients face. Here the flesh tints of the complexion display themselves according to the general characteristics, habits and health of the individual.

The prevailing tones are grey and yellow tinged with red and brown. Now since grey consists of the two colors white and black the degree of greyness determines the tone of the complexion,—whether light or dark.

The hair, to a marked degree contributes to the general color scheme of the individual.

The lips range in color from a grey, which at times is scarcely distinguishable from the integument, through varying shades of pink, red, brown to purple, depending largely on the age and the health of the patient.

In the selection of teeth for a given case no definite rules can be laid down because of the wide variation in color schemes of different individuals. Persons with complexion showing pronounced reds or browns and with dark hair require comparatively dark teeth, in which orange tints predominate.

Fair or light complexed persons require correspondingly light teeth *tinged* with yellow or blue, sometimes almost neutral

White teeth are inappropriate in all cases, though patients frequently demand them; the nearest approach being a light gray. The harmony and aesthetic appearance of many otherwise good dentures is frequently spoiled by the use of too light shade.

The Physiologic color function of the eye which automatically creates the complimentary of a pronounced color is an aid in the selection of teeth.

When the physiologic function is imperfectly developed or totally deficient, most inharmonious selections result. The selection of teeth for edentulous cases is not a problem of matching shades, but of harmonizing colors, the general color scheme of the patient affording the basis of such selection.

Though this article may be very incomplete and imperfect, it is only hoped that it has given some idea of the importance, in the field of dental prosthetics, of color and form harmony of restorations and that it will create an interest and desire for a more extensive knowledge of aesthetics in tooth selections.

Porcelain

F. Harold Wirth, D.D.S. Tulane.

France has the honor of having introduced porcelain into dental use. In 1728, Fouchard, the dental genius of the eighteenth century, consulted practical enamellers in order to produce ceramic teeth and gums. 1774 an apothecary of St. Germain named Duchateau was lead to a study of the subject of porcelain for dental purposes through the unbearable condition of his own artificial teeth of bone, due to their absorbing the odors prevailing in his shop. He applied to M. Guerard of Paris, a manufacturer of porcelain who constructed for him the first denture of this material. Thus came about the start of that branch of dentistry which plays the foremost role in esthetics in dental restorations.

The beauty of fused porcelain with its translucency, cleanliness, incorruptibility, strength and capability of taking colors consistently throughout its mass should appeal to us to develop its uses to the fullest extent. Neither should our familiarity with it, in our daily routine work allow us to underrate its deservedness to become the foremost material in our work.

The advent of the silicate cement and the cast gold inlay is the cause of the loss of porcelain popularity. It is frowned upon by the student as being a tedious, intricate work that does not yield due compensation in view of cost of proper technic. The young man should bear in mind that dentists of average ability can have mastered the art, that good porcelain restorations are possibly one of the biggest and best practice builders and ethical advertisers that a practitioner can have.

The purchase of a porcelain furnace and application of the many spare moments of the young practitioner along porcelain lines will bring many gratifying results. If nothing else is obtained surely patience (patients) accuracy and artistic ability will be. The pretty young lady who presents herself with an anterior gold inlay or several discolored silicates will be an everlasting booster if sold a good porcelain restoration. What has the young man lost if he can only get a fee of twenty dollars for a jacket crown if he has gained a well satisfied patient who will sell many more for him and send him many patients? The present public demand best esthetics and they want it badly and if they get it the fee will certainly be collectable.

Let us consider the many applications of porcelain in the general practitioners routine. Porcelain work is indispensable in bridge work, can be used to advantage in jacket crown work, inlay, continuous gum, gum block and last but not least, staining in denture work. An intelligent acquaintance with the properties and

characteristics of porcelain will enable us to get the best results in working it.

The composition of porcelain is feldspar, kaoline and silica accompanied with pigments; approximately three parts silica, two parts kaoline, one part feldspar. We may consider the silica as the matrix, kaoline as the body and feldspar as the binder. Let us picture these substances as small round bodies, the three parts silica and two parts kaoline centered around a ball of feldspar. When these bodies are fused as in a biscuit bake, the feldspar melts, flows and binds the silica and kaoline together spreading over the surfaces of the other five granules and drawing them into a common center with each occupying one-fifth of the space formerly occupied by the central granule. With this very simple and arbitrary explanation in mind, one should be able to defeat that much dreaded obstacle of shrinkage in porcelain manipulation. Every addition of a bulk, a shrinkage of one-fifth of the mass is anticipated. Of course shrinkage in a measure will be dependent upon the consistency to which it is mixed and density to which it is condensed. A putty-like consistency mix is most desirable.

Care should be taken in heating a restoration. Cleanliness is a requisite as all particles of dirt are burned out when placed in the furnace, thereby resulting in porosity. The porcelain body should be placed upon the muffle for several minutes to allow thorough drying and gradual heating. The body is then placed in front of the door of the furnace for further heating and then it is inserted. The door is allowed to remain open until all organic matter is burned from the restoration thereby preventing a gaseous bake. Slow cooling in the furnace will add strength.

Porcelain has a high crushing strength but the fact that it is friable is not to be overlooked. Porcelain backed at right angles to the applied force by tooth structure or gold will stand far more pressure than that exerted in ordinary masticatory forces, while a glancing blow will bring fracture to the crown and disappointment to the patient and operator. A well baked porcelain restoration on a well prepared tooth is practically as strong as a normal tooth.

It is a consensus of opinion among dental practitioners that the ideal material for oral restorations must possess the following characteristics, resistance to wear of mastication, resistance to action of oral fluids, harmony of color with natural teeth, exclusion of bacteria from tooth tissues, non-conductivity to thermal changes, susceptibility to use without undue destruction of tooth substance and ease of manipulation.

Porcelain fulfills all these requirements with possible exception of that of ease of manipulation which can certainly be tolerated in view of type of restoration that can result.

The Australian Aboriginal

R. G. Ellis, (B. D. S. Adelaide)

Perhaps the appearance of an article with a title such as the above, in a Dental Magazine may seem rather incongruous, but it will be my endeavor in the brief outline of a few of the more interesting characteristics of this rapidly passing race of people to include a few "items of dental interest".

Australia, to a few people on this continent, only exists on the map as a small island; in reality it is "down under", somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, but remote from the modern world and to these people it's inhabitants are really rather a mysterious race of cannibals. These people are fortunately in the minority, and to most people the term "aboriginal" is only a synonym for the natives of the country, who, like the natives of all other countries which have been modernized by civilization, are rapidly becoming wiped out by all the acquired tendencies which civilization has bestowed upon them.

The aborigines usually make their first appearance into civilization by way of the small town and outback camps of the pioneering white man; coming from the remote and unexplored regions of the Interior and the North of Australia, and before they have become victims of the habits of the white man, they are seen in their true perspective. On their arrival they are dressed in Nature's clothing, and their black skins shining with the glow of health, their graceful and machine-like movements, all show the wonderful condition they are in but a short time later, they are arrayed in the vilest of rags, dirty, and their old time customs are superseded by new ones. This is the native as seen in the larger cities, degraded and apparently on the very lowest level in the scale of humankind, but this is not the true native, for the natural elements in him are lost.

In their natural state they have no fixed abode, but wander over the country, with only their tribal boundaries restricting their movements, and the definiteness of these being uncertain. As wanderers, their homes, known as "wurleys", are of the most primitive construction, consisting mainly of branches of trees and sticks. Their food supply, consisting of lizards, snakes, grubs, kangaroos, rabbits, birds, birds' eggs, and native fruits, depends on their hunting and their strategy or occasionally it is replenished by nature, but it may not be essentially a balanced diet, (it would unbalance many of us) it seems adequate to their needs.

Commonly, they live and hunt in tribes, regarding their individual tribal rites most solemnly, but it may be said they have no permanent hereditary chiefs. There are men among them who, by the weight of their arm or their great fighting ability, hold a temporary power; investigation has revealed no evidence to prove that these men hold any prescribed authority over the actions of others, except by instinctive comprehension.

While living such a precarious life, it is essential, that, for the purpose of hunting and protection, weapons of some description are necessary and it is, surprising to find that the natives never had a big variety of weapons and probably those used today are similar to those used by their ancestors. The principal weapons are the spear, the waddy, the shield and the boomerang; of the latter there are two distinct types—the one which is thrown and returns in its own axis to the thrower's feet, and the other which is thrown straight ahead and does not return. The boomerang is perhaps the most interesting of all, being a great curiosity to the modern traveller.

The day of rapid communications between the aborigines came long before our telephone and wireless came to us, for by the use of smoke signals the aborigines were able to communicate with each other over considerable distances. Such a thing is almost incredible to the white people, but that it is true, it is indisputable, as experience has shown.

And we may well wonder how the fire was started to develop the smoke, for the day of matches had not come to the natives. But once again, by some remarkable instinct, the natives develop their own methods of fire making; with the aid of flints, sticks and dry grass they accomplish this end and today these old tools are found in the abandoned camps and are preserved as precious relics.

Among such a race, "the survival of the fittest" doctrine reigns supreme but it is interesting to note the methods of medicine and surgery which these people practise. They are acquainted with the curative properties of various plants and also cognizant of the poisonous nature of others. In the realm of surgery, mud poultices are used and placed directly upon the open wound, while excessive bleeding is arrested by applying powdered ashes and cobwebs.

Like every other race of people, whether white, brown, yellow or black, the Australian aboriginal is fond of personal adornment. Feathers in all manner of ways are used; bands on the head, and other peculiar ornaments. A form of ornamentation adopted by the males principally, is that of wearing a bone or stick through the cartilage of the nose. It appears that this decoration might be connected with the initiation ceremony which every youth has to endure before being admitted to the realm of manhood.

The initiation ceremony is regarded as a sacred performance and remarkable preparations are made before this important event. The youths to be initiated are isolated some days before the actual time fixed for the operation and then again after the performance they are again isolated.

The actual operation varies according to the tribe to which the youth belongs—some tribes using incisions in the skin, made by specially prepared flints, while others extract a certain tooth.

The method of tooth extraction serves to indicate that painless dentistry is not their object. A wooden wedge is driven up on each side of the tooth to be removed and then with a sharp blow with

a special flint tool, the tooth is knocked out. Post operative treatment consists in packing the socket with mud.

Another custom adopted in the initiation ceremony consists in filing all the anterior teeth down until all that remains are six pointed wedge-shaped projections.

It is necessary in these ceremonies that the torutre and suffering associated with the function is borne unflinchingly. Should the youth fail to bear the pain without crying, he is unritted for manhood and consequently will not have the opportunity of learning from his elders the sacred laws and rites of his tribe.

Other ceremonies or "corroborees" are indulged in by the men, women and children and they are principally their form of amusement or elation. In these functions, the participants, all weirdly marked on the face, body and limbs, dance and sing, imitating the movements of animals and birds, producing a most uncanny effect.

The aborigines are intensely superstitious and have an almost unshakeable belief in the powers of evil spirits, and every mishap is attributed to sorcery. Toothache is one of the modes of operation of the evil spirits, and so, there being no family dentist, the sufferer does penance for his wrong doing, until the aching tooth ceases to ache.

Endowed with wonderful eyesight and with an extraordinary acute sense of hearing, the aboriginal is eminently fitted to live the life that he does and furthermore, the power of keen sight bestows on him the ability as a tracker.

The aborigines are remarkable for the aptitude with which they imitate the practises of the white man, which combined with the highly developed natural instinct of curiosity, and once associated with the white man they acquire the vices and habits common to civilized people. This fact on many occasions had been disastrous to them; the following case is on record; "a native had secured a rifle and after loading it in quite correct fashion, he looked down the barrel to see where the bullet was. A mate, equally as inquisitive, pulled the trigger."

And so we see that, as this race of early inhabitants of Australia, becomes slowly wiped out, a very interesting link in natural history passes.

In conclusion the following story which is told concerning the natives, serves to illustrate how really interesting they are.

"A young black was greatly interested in a particular book owned by some white children and he would often ask for it, saying "Book, show 'em me!" On receiving it, away he would go, and soon would be laughing heartily. On one occasion, he was showing the book to some other natives, and they were in roars of laughter. A white man peeped over their heads to see the cause and found that they were looking at an illustration of a dog chasing a kangaroo. "Ha, ha, ha! Mucha (no) catch 'em yet; close up two weeks now! The dog had been chasing the kangaroo for the past two weeks and had not caught him, and the black had been looking each day to see how things were going."

Economics '25 Writes in the Appollonion

Dental Economics

My Dear Teacher and Friend: I am a graduate of your course on "Dental Economics," a member of your Alumni, '25. I am writing to inform you how much I enjoyed your course on business "ethics," three years ago. At that time, I was ekeing out an existence on an income of \$5000 per year. My working day was 7 long hours during which time I was busy 60% of the time and my net yearly income was only \$2600. You immediately observed the startling lack of business principles shown by me in the conduct of the economic side of my profession and immediately mapped out a solution of this problem as it applied to me individually.

After taking your course for the insignificant tuition fee of \$250 (which I borrowed and never regret it) my first year I increased my fees 25% and my net income increased proportionally. But my gross business diminished slightly. My second year following your sane business acumen, even though my gross business was 50% less, my net income increased proportionally 33 1/3%. My third year, due to the most inexplicable causes, my gross business diminished 75% of what it was before taking your course, and therefore it would be very difficult for me to accurately estimate the increase in my net income, but I am certain that there must have been an appreciable increase.

The following columns might explain the beneficial results of taking your course:

| | Gross Business | Net Income |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Before taking course | \$5,000.00 | \$2,600.00 |
| After taking course .. 1925-1926 | 2,500.00 | 1,900.00 |
| 1926-1927 | 1,500.00 | 1,100.00 |

At the end of the year 1927, the third year after completing your course, even though I attempted to follow your instructions completely and found that I had increased my collections 37% in proportion to my gross business, I unfortunately was forced to vacate my office and give back my dental X-ray machine, card index, display models, charts, etc., to the dental supply houses from whence they came, because of my futile attempts to pay my notes when they became due. One might think that under the circumstances I should be skeptical about the advantages of your course, but quite the contrary; for I appreciate that somewhere along the line I must have neglected doing some one vital thing which you had so laboriously taught me. I remember well your ringing words to the class of '25. "If you neglect to perform even to the slightest degree any of these various details which I have expounded to you, then I cannot guarantee the increase in your net income which I have promised you." I have figured it out carefully and not only did you increase my net income to what you guaranteed

but in fact you doubled your expectancy of what it would amount to. Unquestionably, dentistry owes you a great debt of gratitude, my dear teacher and friend, for your efforts in alleviating the financial distress of its members. Not only in dentistry, but in my present occupation I find myself applying your valuable rules for success.

I am at the present time working 13 hours per day in a candy factory at a salary of \$975 per annum with a commission on the side of one-half per cent for every thousand kisses over 20,000 wrapped per week. By applying rule 216A of your course dealing with the increased concentration on the time allowed me per year and reducing it to per minute, I find that one and one-eighth kiss per minute, my present rate of production, may be increased to one and three-eighths kiss, if I arrange my wrapping paper $\frac{7}{8}$ in. more longitudinally on my bench. With this increase in production rate, I expect my first year to increase my commission at least to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week, which would increase my yearly income (minus one week's vacation, which is compulsory) to \$994.22. So you see right at the very start in my new business venture I already have the jump on my fellow workers who have not had the advantage of your course. I remember another one of your instructions (Rule 345F), that is, the allotment of at least 4.789% of your total net income to a sinking fund for emergency. This I have not as yet worked out but shall endeavor to do so my second year here. This is my wildest dream of avarice and I wish through the publication of this letter to recognize my deep debt to you for pulling me out of my lackadaisical slip-slop economical habits of three years ago. If my progress as I have outlined it continues as I have full confidence it will, I shall be the champion kiss wrapper in Boston in a very short time.



NOCTEM CUCKOO EXECUTIVE

Top—G. A. C. Adams, H. Mitchell, C. J. Paterson, J. R. Edmonds
Bottom—L. Davis, C. M. Findley, Dr. W. E. Willmott, R. S. Langstroth

With kindest regards to you, your lieutenants and to my fellow alumni, I am

Affectionately yours,

ECONOMICS '25.

P.S.—I informed the foreman of the factory this morning of my plan to increase output and also suggested the numerical printing of each kiss and also an X-ray of each one for "foreign bodies". Without a moment's hesitation he rudely ordered me to get paid off and to . . . !

Sporting

We read an article recently in an American Weekly on Amateur and Professional sport. The theme of it appeared to be that one was merely shadowing the other. We are forced to make exceptions to this point of view, for in Canadian college athletics, we have amateurism at its best. Here, at the University of Toronto, we have only to interview members of any of the "Blue" teams to get verification of this. They all point out very promptly that to participate in intercollegiate athletics, one must watch with care the diminishing quality of one's allowance. It costs money to play Varsity football, hockey, basketball or what else you might choose. Then who would say it is not for the love of the game, its associations and the creation of fond reminiscences? A few individuals might enter the field, solely for notoriety—but rarely are they awarded anent to what they are striving. In the majority of cases, their palm wreath is shrouded in their notorious unpopularity. *Palman qui meruit ferit* is usually a truism worked out miraculously during the course of events.

To participate in intercollege sport, one no doubt improves his game, more highly refined competition demands that no doubt one gains a somewhat broader attitude toward all athletics through big time competition, but for real honest-to-goodness fun making recreation, interfaculty sporting activities, top the list. After the "hard day's work" at the college, what could be more complete diversion than to wallow around the back campus in a foot of mud and a barrel of rain on any November day, tackling School men, Meds., or what would you line up?

Dentistry in the Realm of Intercollegiate Sport

The past fiscal academic year witnessed the addition of many new laurels added to the University of Toronto's already long list of accomplishments in the field of athletics. The faculty of Dent-

istry played its part by contributing many participant wearers of the Blue and white in Intercollegiate competition.

The H. H. McKee Trophy emblematic of the O.R.F.U. championship which returned to Varsity for the first time for more than a score of years had as instigators three dental students—Knowles, Stewart and Ruddell, all three of whom played no small part in the orphan victory.

Morgan after fours service on the Varsity will captain next year's Big Blue Team and it will occasion no surprise if next year's Intercollegiate Twelve boasts of four Dental students.

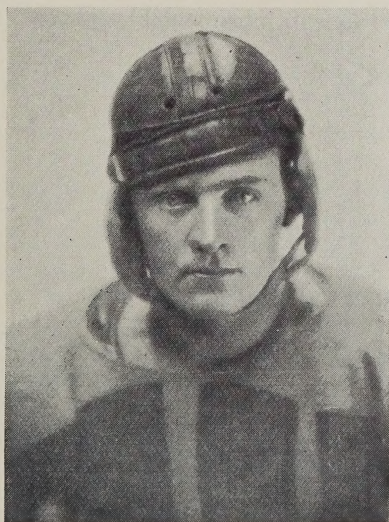
Basket ball claimed Currie and Johnson, the work of the veteran Currie, captain of the Intercollegiate championship in 1928 and star guard in 1929 playing no small part in the repeated success of Coach McCutcheon's Blue quintette.

The crew, victors of a hard fought race with McGill, ably demonstrated the pulling power of Dentistry with Whittaker as stroke—Holldorson No. 4 and Branch No. 6.

Summerville and Marshall continued to lend their aid to the Intercollegiate Track Team.

University of Toronto maintained the B.W. and F. championship partially due to the good work of Diprose Kickham and Hilliard.

Sinclair III captained the Intercollegiate water polo champions and along with March II were instrumental in the return of the Inter collegiate Swimming Championship.



G. A. MORGAN, '30D
Capt. of Football for '29

Rugby

The Season had an inauspicious start, only 19 candidates turning out for the initial practice.

Three of the backfield returned, after graduation and examinations—Hudson, Brown and Eddie Sinclair. The line was in much poorer shape—only Merritt and Massiello had more than one season's experience. The newer men on the team did yeoman service. Big Jim Kickham at snap and Curly Jolloffsky were the Mutt and Jeff combination on the team. Most of these newer men were handling the pigskin oval for the first time. And when men can assimilate the intricacies of blocking, tackling, interference making and ball carrying in a few short weeks they show the stuff from which champions are made.

The first game ended in a single point loss to Sr. Meds. It was a tough hard game with both teams guilty of much loose ragged football.

The second game was against the highly touted, rugged, hard-boiled gang from the little red school house. Oh Man, what a game. The play waged the full 110 yards of the field from goal line to goal line. Both teams had stronger defences than offences. When the killed and injured were removed from the field and cheering sections the score was found to be 1—1.

After this Dents decided that practice was one of the unnecessary evils attached to the joys of football.

But the idea was not practicable when clinics, quizzes etc. interfered.

The rest of the season might well be lost in the limbo of things forgotten.

Worthy of special mention are "Line" Brohman and his half minute penalty for a sock in the eye.

"Big Jim" Kickham for his Sterling all round grasping of a new game and his strong arm methods of breaking up the enemy's attack.

"Hen" Hudson—the most dangerous man on the team. He takes a chance on anything and fights to the last ditch.

Mutchmore—A fine half-back who had tough luck with a trick knee. We'll hear more of him next year.

Jolloffsky—A Sterling quarterback who has learned to remove his eye from the territory usually occupied by school men's feet.

Massiello—A peach of a line man who understands what interference means—tough luck for the team that we lose "Mass" this year—But good Luck.

Stan Merritt—A man of experience and as such takes things as they come easily. A little more "ambish" and he'll be knocking on the door for the "Big Blue Team".

Catering—A boy who has adopted his American Game to our own. He'll be a wow next year. Here's to you Cat.

Shaver—Gee, feet are hard when they hit where the Head Gear ain't. He thinks he's a flapper. He gets his man and has the goods.

Gord Beesley—Didn't get a fair show this year. Has the goods and will come thru next season.

Fred Brown—The flying wing par excellence. Crash a line, tackle or stop a buck, all his meat!

Art Brown—Ran into tough luck. Got a knee sprined while waiting for a chance to show his stuff.

Harwitz—Shows the boys how to bring 'em down with a minimum of pads.

Mitchell—A green boy who will go a long way if he will spare the effort. He has the makings of a big time player.

Rowing

Well boys, when it comes to rowing, Dents are right on the job.

Year before last, the Varsity Junior Boat had three Dents rowing in it, they were; Eddie Sinclair, Ted Bramah and "Holly" Halldorson. It was a smart Junior Eight too. At the Canadian Henley we won the first heat but lost out in the finals. We came home on Saturday following the Henley and rowed against McGill on Monday for the Senior Intercollegiate title. Oh boy, that was some race. It was nip and tuck the whole way down the course,



DENTAL INTERFACULTY CREW, 1928

Cox: Duke Harris; Stroke: "Jerry" Whitaker; 7, Ted. Bramah; 6, "Spike" Ellis;
5, "Sid." Hopkins; 4, "Pete" Craig; 3, Ken. Levinson; 2, Gordy Pearson;
Bow: Gord. Johnston

each crew trying to get ahead of the other. The language these little fellows use is not the best of "eddie-quit" but quite often it helps. However, we lost that race by a quarter of a boat length. Why we didn't win, I do not know—no excuse this time. But our coxwain won.

A few weeks passed that summer and Interfaculty crews were getting in condition. Dents had not competed for two years so it meant getting "green" material in condition and form in three weeks. This we did, and that a mighty good one, which consisted of the following: Cox—"Duke" Harris; Stroke—Jerry Whitaker; 7 Ted Bramah; 6 Sid Hopkins; 5 G. W. Johnston; 4 "Pete" Craig; 3 Bert Diprose; 2 Bill Simpson; Bow—"Hank" Hudson. (Only two experienced oarsmen are allowed to row in an Interfaculty crew, that is, two oarsmen having competed at any recognized regattas).

Just look these boys over and you can imagine the power there was in that boat. They got into the finals without getting more than warmed up. Their opponents were the big "School" crew that had won the title four times in a row and Dents knew it was going to be "the big race", and how it was too. At the crack of the gun, Dents started to pull away from the "School" crew, and at the quarter mile mark they were a good boat length ahead of them. This gave them confidence and they were rowing like an old Senior Eight. Gradually "School" crept up to them so that half way down the course they were even. From then on, was it a fight? and did little "Duke" start to use pig latin? and did "Jerry" talk to his boys in his own bit of French? Well sir, it beats me where they ever found such "hard guy" words. However, before the last thirty or forty strokes, "School" started to nose them out and finished just three feet ahead of Dents. At



SENIOR VARSITY CREW

Stroke by G. Whitaker; Bramah, No. 4; Halldorson, No. 3.

this time some of our boys looked like the gas patients, you know, that familiar purple. Coach Tommy Loudon said that he had never seen such a fight between two crews in his life, and I guess he must have been right.

Right off the bat Coach Loudon puts "Jerry" in as Stroke of his Olympic Trial Crew and there he stayed.

Five boys represented Dents in the University of Toronto Rowing Club this last season, Gordy Pearson was manager, "Duke" Harris coxed the 150-pound crew, "Jerry" Whitaker, Ted Bramah, and "Holly" Halldorson were members of the Olympic Trial Crew that came so close and yet so far from getting a trip to Holland this summer.

Again time passed on and the Interfaculty Race was approaching on a gallop. We felt that this was Dents year to win, having one good Interfaculty Ragatta under their belt, and practically the same crew was back again. They trained faithfully and had real good form when it came to race day. The line-up was as follows,—Coxswain—"Duke" Harris; Stroke—"Jerry" Whitaker; 7 Ted Bramah; 6 "Spike" Ellis; 5 Sid Hopkins; 4 "Pete" Craig; 3 Ken Levinson; 2 Gordy Pearson; Bow—"Big Boy" Johnston. Just glance over that bunch of "by Gysis" and see how you like them.

"Jerry" and Ted—well experienced.

"Spike"—some experience in Australia, he is O.K. too.

"Pete"—member of one of the Varsity crews last spring until two crews were broken up to make one, he is right there when it comes to race also.

Ken—some experience in Kenora. Pretty light in weight but smooth.

Gordy—also light in weight, but smooth and knows what it's all about from this summers job.

Sid Hopkins and Johnston,—both big and powerful with a previous years experience.

"Duke" Harris—a summer's experience as coxwain of the 150 pound Varsity crew and more coxswain's grammar acquired.

So there you are. Is it any wonder we had it all figured that Dents should win? Well, it was pure hard luck on our part. One of the boats was in poor shape and we were unlucky enough to draw the bad boat. During the race one thing or another happened so that the race had to be stopped and started about five times. Dents finished about three-quarters of a boat length behind. The whole race was a disappointment and the boys were feeling very low over the results and our bad break. Two boats in equally good shape have been promised for the regatta this fall.

Some of the boys from the crew will be graduating this spring but we have our eyes skinned right now for any new and promising oarsmen around Dents. We have some good men to form the "backbone" of the crew such as Eddie Sinclair, Dr. "Spike" Ellis and others, so you can bet your sweet life that Dents are going to be in the finals again this coming fall.



ATHLETIC EXECUTIVE.

Top—Al Quick, R. L. Currie, O. G. Halldorson, J. A. Marshall
 Bottom—R. S. Langstroth, Dr. W. E. Willmott, H. Galsky

Track—Dents. '29 Win Track Meet for Fourth Consecutive Time

Individual Championship Keenly Contested

Jack Marshall, '29, Winner

Dents '29 added another laurel to their string of victories when they won this year their fourth successive Inter-year Championship in Track Athletics. Having won the Inter-year Relay Race in their freshman year Dents '29 have successfully defended their title for the past four years thereby setting a record of five wins in a row that will take a lot of beating.

During the last four years this class has swept to victory by a large number of points. In their first year they were nosed out by Dents '27 for the Championship. To Jack Marshall who piled up 28 points to win the Individual Championship and who participated in almost every event on the card, goes a great deal of the credit for Dents '29's past victories.

In past years the meet has been rather slow, owing to the fact that a few stars carried everything before them, but this year the Individual Championship was anybody's until the last race, due to the fact that there were a greater number of contestants than ever before.

The following is a record of the events,

100 yard dash

1. Somerville
2. Sinclair
3. Marsh

220 yard dash

1. Sinclair
2. Quick
3. Howe

120 yard High Hurdles

1. Marshall
2. Sinclair a
3. Somerville

220 yard Low Hurdles

1. Sinclair
2. Somerville
3. Marshall

440 yard dash

1. Somerville
2. Marshall
3. Adams

Half mile

1. Harris
2. Johnston
3. Adams

One mile

1. Harris
2. Johnston
3. Adams

Three mile

1. Harris
2. Johnston
3. Marshall

1/4 mile walk

1. Johnston
2. Mitchell
3. Sinclair

Discus

1. Johnston
2. Mason
3. Waldon

Running High Jump

1. Marshall
2. Johnston
3. Campbell

Pole Vault

1. Marshall
2. Willard
3. Campbell

Running Broad Jump

1. Sinclair
2. Marshall
3. Stafford

Shot Put

1. Marshall
2. Stafford
3. Sinclair

Javelin

1. Waldon
2. Johnston
3. Mason

Relay Race

1. Dents '29
2. Dents '32

REVIEWING TRACK ACTIVITIES OF DENTAL STUDENTS

"Sandy" Somerville,

Member of the University of Toronto Senior Inter-Collegiate Track Team.

Vice-President of The U. of T. Track Club.

Jack Marshall,

Member of the U. of T. Senior Inter-Collegiate Track Team.
President of The U. of T. Track Club.

President of The Canadian Inter-Collegiate Track Union.

President of Dental Track Club.

"Duke" Harris,

Has been appointed manager of the U. of T. Senior Inter-Collegiate Track Team for next year.

President of Dental Track Club for 1929-30.

The Dean Secombe Cup for the Soph-Frosh Tug of War was won by the Freshmen.



"T" HOLDERS IN DENTISTRY, '29

A. A. Somerville, G. W. Johnston, E. J. Bramah, W. G. Whitaker, R. L. Currie

Hockey

For the past four years the Dental entry in the Interfaculty Hockey League has reached the finals only to be eliminated. But this year the team, not content with surviving until the final play-off, threw off the inferiority complex and stepped out to win the Jennings Cup. And what is more, they created more or less of a precedent when they turned in a record of not one loss all season.

The Interfaculty Hockey League for the 1928-29 Session was composed of five Groups, comprising some 17 teams entered by the various Faculties. The Dental entry was placed in the "A" Group along with Senior Meds., Senior U.C., and Senior S.P.S.

In the first scheduled game on Jan. 21 Dents defeated Senior School 2—0 and demonstrated hockey ability of a high calibre even though the team had held but one practice previously. Then on Jan. 24 Dentals whipped Sr. U.C., who proved to be the weak sisters of the league, by the score of 5—1. And on Jan. 26 the team again showed class to defeat Sr. Meds. 3—0.

Dents played each of these 3 teams again in turn, and not once did the opposition succeed in scoring so that the Dental entry emerged from their group with 6 wins and 0 losses.

The winners of the 5 groups were declared as follows: Group A—Dents. Group B—Jr. U.C., Group C—Emmanuel, Group D—Pharmacy, Group E—Victoria. In the play offs Dents were grouped with Pharmacy, Jr. U.C. with Emmanuel while Victoria drew a bye into the Semi-Finals.

The Dent.—Pharmacy game was played on Feb. 27, at 4 p.m., in the Varsity Arena, and if the number of Pharmacy supporters

present was a criterion the future Druggists were fully expectant of a win. However after a fast and well contested encounter, the Dentals rang up a 3—2 victory. Mahaffey was the stand-out player on the ice in this game, scoring all 3 goals.

In the other play off, Jr. U.C. disposed of Emmanuel leaving Dents. Jr. U.C., and Vic. Jr. U.C. were billed to play Vic. with Dents getting a bye.

Jr. U.C. defeated Victoria on Fri. Mar. 1 in a game which had to go into overtime. Then the final was arranged for Mon. Mar. 4 at 4 p.m. in the Varsity Arena, Dents to play Jr. U.C.

This time the Faculty showed their appreciation of the team's efforts and co-operated by calling off all lectures and labs. at 3 o'clock. The result was an enthusiastic crowd of Dent supporters at the Arena to cheer on the team. The Dental team, with a couple of good stiff practices under their belts, presented a formidable line up. The result was they skated and stickhandled through to a 3—0 victory, chalking up another shut out game. Mahaffey playing centre again starred with his poke-checking and combined nicely with the wings. Conn at right wing opened



INTERFACULTY HOCKEY CHAMPIONS, '28-'29

Top—Armstrong, Walden, Dr. Willmott, Whittaker, Conn, Mutchmor
 Centre—Langstroth, Mahaffy, McCartney, Dewar, Joynt
 Bottom—Adams, Herron

the scoring in the first period, Whitaker duplicated in the second, and Herron added another in the final period.

The victorious team, Jennings cup winners skated off the ice to the reverberating Hya-Yakas, lustily given by the supporters.

Perhaps a "diagnosis" of the team would interest.

Playing the Goal position was "Shutout" McCartney, a Freshman whose record of only 3 goals scored against him all season stands out. To say that he shows promise is to put it in mild terms.

On the Left Defense position was "Jerry" Whitaker of 5th Year, playing his 5th consecutive season with a Dent Hockey team. Jerry was determined that as this was his Graduating Year the team should not stop at the finals, and demonstrated his spirit and enthusiasm all season.

"Tiny" Walden of the 4th Year, Right Defense, teamed up with Whitaker to form an excellent rearguard and was always prominent with his goal-getting rushes.

Playing the Centre Ice position was "Irish" Mahaffey 4th Year, who learned his hockey in Parry Sound. Mahaffey displayed a poke-check of sterling quality, and with his flashy skating dominated most plays in centre ice and broke fast to combine with his wings.

Bill Dewar 4th, the genial President of Hockey, played Left Wing, and displayed hockey brains and ability of the first water.

At Right Wing was "Bus." Conn 3rd Year, the sniper of the squad. Conn skated and stickhandled in an impressive manner every game and tied with Mahaffey for scoring honours for the season.

As alternates, "Rusty" Herron 3rd year, Jack Armstrong 3rd yr., Jack Mutchmor 4th and Cam. Adams 1st Year ably assisted on the forward line, while Bill Webber 4th year was substitute goaler. A team is no stronger than its substitutes and these alternates, besides making the regulars extend themselves to retain their positions, combined with worthy ability to round out a truly smart team.

Basketball

Basketball got under way with a bang just after the Xmas vacation. Dents again entered both a junior and senior team. The seniors grouped themselves again with Pharmacy and Senior Meds.

The seniors got away to a good start by defeating Senior School; this gave the boys a lot of confidence in themselves and they held hopes of again winning the Sifton Cup, which has not

been won since 1925. However, these hopes were sort of shaken a bit when Victoria nosed them out by the odd point in the following game.

The boys then got down to some hard training and the follow-week again beat School. Hopes again rose but only to be completely shattered when Victoria again won by one point.

The team was composed of Buchanan, Merrell, Walden Beube and Horwitz with Cummings and Levinson.

The juniors this year were forced to build up the team from new men due to the loss of three of past years regulars. The boys, however, turned out well and when the time came to pick the team it was a very hard proposition. However, a team was chosen with the alternates just as good as the regulars. It was very unfortunate that they should have been drawn with such good teams as Pharmacy and Senior Meds. The first game with Meds was a hard fought battle, but the boys were unable to hold off the opposition who had greater experience and a much more organized team. The rest of the games were a repetition of the first with Dents showing a big improvement over each of the preceding games. However, nearly all of these boys will be together again next year and will be a bad bunch to run up against. Look out for that forward line of Beesley, Mitchell and Vigers.

This years team consisted of Conn, Beesley forwards; Mitchell centre; Stafford and Connor defence, with Vigers, Shaver and Merrell alternates.

Water Polo

"Not since the undergraduates days of the famous Dr. Frank Wood have Dents made as strong a showing in water polo." This remark was made in the Hart House Plunge by one who has every qualification to express an opinion on University aquatics. Gratifying isn't it? But the same individual went on to say "if their enthusiasm as a team had only lasted to the end of the series, the cup would quite possibly be in Dent trophy chest instead of that of Junior U.C."

Think that over and you will realize that this is not the first time that a championship has slipped through our fingers for that very same reason. Can't we do something about it? Don't let us have that said about us next year. I make this plea not only for water polo but on behalf of every other undergraduate activity about the College. We as a faculty are too apt to let our enthusiasm wane when it is most needed and to leave the ones we have chosen to follow the struggle through as but they may without that whole hearted support that means so much to the success of any undertaking.

This year Dents made their debut in Senior water polo. They won four games and lost two.

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| Dents 2 | Senior Meds 1. |
| Dents 3 | Senior U.C. 1. |
| Dents 1 | Senior S.P.S. 3. |
| Dents 1 | Senior Meds 0. |
| Dents 3 | Senior U.C. 1. |
| Dents 3 | Senior S.P.S. 5. |

A creditable showing—but that last score rankles. I'll tell you why. That final game was played a man short, six men against seven and no substitutes. Two of those six players were inexperienced men who were regularly substitutes. S.P.S. was as always, at full strength, and yet at half time the score was a tie, three all.

In the second half the lack of relief men and the strain trying to do the impossible, seven men with six, told against Dents and the final score was 5—3 for S.P.S.

S.P.S. did not win the Cup. They lost it by two points to Junior U.C. But is it too much to suppose that had Dents had a full turn-out up to the last game things might have been different? I think not. So next year let us stick to the game until the last splash and bring the Cup to Dentistry. It's been away a long time.

This years team under the captaincy of the popular and energetic Eddie Sinclair was composed of the following men—

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| T. Marsh | J. Merrell | C. Adams | H. Jamieson |
| J. Moser | H. Baker | M. Craig | H. Hudson |
| J. Coupland | D. Walden | F. Stodgell | W. Mahaffy |

I would like to address just a word or two to men in their first two years at the College. The majority of the men who form the Intercollegiate Swimming and Water polo teams at the University of Toronto never scored in a meet, never saw a water polo ball until they entered University. They learned it here. Any man in a five-year course who will devote time and energy to it can make one of those teams before he graduates. No other sport offers such an opportunity to win first colors. The coaches and the members of these teams are more than willing to help any man who will come out and show an interest in the sport. Interfaculty Swimming and Water Polo is the time and the opportunity to start.

Next year when the season opens, let us have a revival of the old spirit of five or six years ago and in aquatics at least refute the criticism that is leveled at us as a Faculty and which unfortunately is only too true at present, that we have no Faculty spirit, that we don't support our own undertakings.

Tom L. Marsh,
Manager.



"D" HOLDERS IN DENTS, '29

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing

In the interesting assault at arms the squad of '31 were successful in carrying off the honors, winning the Eckhard trophy.

The assault this year was not up to the usual high standard. The third and first years were the only ones in which any great enthusiasm was shown. This state of affairs is to be deplored and it is hoped that in future this excellent branch of sport will receive the support and attention it deserves, as Dents have always been prominent in B.W. and F. circles.

Though the participants in the assault were few, some excellent bouts were staged and gameness was displayed throughout.

Boxing Finals

- 112 lbs. Fowler I defeated Brotman I.
- 135 lbs. Woods II defeated Cooke II.
- 145 lbs. Cooke defeated Woods II.
- 174 lbs. Kickham III defeated Sinclair III.
- Heavy Kickham III defeated Sinclair III.

Wrestling

- 118 lbs. Fowler I defeated Gage I.
- 135 lbs. Cooke II defeated Hymen III.
- 174 lbs. Diprose III defeated Sinclair III.
- Heavy Sinclair III defeated McCartney I.

Fencing

- D. M. Tanner III defeated M. R. Culbert IV.

The junior assault which took place shortly afterwards lacked a single representative; but in the senior assault there was a good turn out, Burnett, Holden, Diprose, Campbell and Kickham wrestled in preliminaries with Burnett, Diprose and Kickham coming

through to the finals, when they gave O.A.C. a hard run for their victory.

Three men made a place on the intercollegiate wrestling team, and in the assault held at Kingston made a very fine showing. Hilliard in the 118 lb. class won a decisive victory over his opponent, carrying off the intercollegiate championship.

Diprose in 145 lb. class met Simpkinson, the Ontario amateur champion and was defeated only after a severe and close struggle. Kickham in the heavy class met the giant intercollegiate champion of Queen's and though outweighed by about thirty-five pounds, put up a game battle before evincing defeat.

The boxing and wrestling team of the University which made its annual trip to West Point, N. Y., had in its wrestling squad of seven, no less than four Dents, Hilliard, Diprose, Campbell and Kickham.

This was Diprose's third trip and on this occasion he was captain of the team.

West Point team comprises many of the best amateur wrestlers on the continent; Kickham's opponent having been to the 1928 Olympics. Although none of the boys won, they all showed the noted Varsity courage and true sportsmanship.

J. Kickham.

Rifle

This year shows a marked increase in interest throughout the faculty. Although graduation took two of our best shots, the lower years have produced men to fill these gaps and with such deadly marksmen as Wylie, Orton and Stockwell who are in practising all the time, Dents should bring back both the DeLury shield and Mitchell cup which were won this year by S.P.S.

Outdoor shooting has to be carried on under considerable handicap as the nearest ranges are at Long Branch and much valuable time is lost both coming and going. This drawback limited the numbers of the Dental team, but nevertheless, Hayhurst came second on the Intercollegiate team and also won the Ontario Rifle Association Medal for the most consistent scoring at all ranges in the Extra Series. The Intercollegiate team ended the season in a tie with McGill for third place.

Later in the fall, practise on the indoor ranges in Hart House started, and soon Dents had a representation of some twenty men practising for the matches. Mr. Wylie had the honor of winning the only trophy won by Dents in these competitions and was closely followed by Trotter, Stockwell, Walton-Ball and Mills. Murphy had the highest score of the season, but was displaced from the spoon list by a technicality. Ledger also had the misfortune to break his glasses while firing his score, and this handicap just put him out of the running.

G. Leggett.

Soccer

For the first time in years, Dents were not represented by a team in interfaculty soccer for the fall of 1928. The main reason is possibly a lack of interest on the part of the players, but they can hardly be blamed entirely. The time table as arranged by the Faculty allows little time for athletics; few of the boys feel like an hour of strenuous exercise on the campus after an all day session at the school from 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 and 5.30 p.m. and when lectures and labs are missed it means extra work at home and attendance is a factor not overlooked by the Faculty or students. We believe that a little co-operation between the students athletic body and the Faculty would lead to conditions satisfactory to both.

The active president of soccer did not return to school for the fall term with the result that the President of Athletics accordingly appointed an acting president who at once started looking for material for a team, as a number of last year's squad graduated or did not return to school. Just a little interest was being roused among the boys and practises arranged for, the acting president was confined in bed for ten days with the result that things were let slide and before we knew it we had defaulted two games in the series. Our chances were then hopeless, and Dents did not field a team all fall. Let us hope that the fall of 1929 brings a change; Les Conn is president of soccer for next year, if you play the game, let him know; there will be plenty of vacancies to fill. We have material if they will only turn out. It was only a few years ago that Dents won the Cup; they can repeat with a little effort. Let us make 1929 a big year for Dents in soccer and not be further disgraced by a Faculty our size not putting a team in the series.

Baseball Dents.

Line-up

C.—Mitchell
P.—Mason
B1—Armstrong
B2—Conn
Ss—Golden
B3—Campbell
Fl—Bacchus
Fr—Lumsden
Fc—Brohman

Subs.

1—Stafford
2—Purdy

Manager—H. C. Cobban

Baseball, as played in the Hart House Gym is an interesting and very exciting game and should really be ranged higher in

interfaculty sports than it is. The game when played by two snappy nines on the floor is well worth taking in; however when the teams show lack of practice the game proves scrubby and is unbearable.

Jr. Dents this year have a fast team, and they are almost certain to win the cup, allowing for the breaks of course. This may seem a little optimistic, I'll admit, but judging from facts, as Manager Cobban says, it sure looks that way.

They easily won their group—defeating the opposing teams in fine manner. The first game with Wycliffe looked rainy for the Dents in the first inning, but as soon as Mitchell on the mound got the unfailing wing into motion, and the gang got in connection with the horsehide, giving it numerous rides, the game was soon sealed up in their favour by a score of 7—3.

The second game with Sr. V.C. was a hectic affair and had it lasted much longer than it did, there might have been bloodshed. The game really turned into an umpire duel, in which Manager Cobban excelled himself. However Dents greatly outplayed Sr. V.C. and the score which was 7—6 in favour of Dents is not a true comparison of the teams.

The third game with Wycliffe turned out to be batting practice for Dents the final score being 18—3 for the latter. Campbell excelled himself getting four safeties out of four times up. Also Mason went into the box for the first time this season, and certainly dealt out some pretty fair smoke, getting thirteen strikeouts for five innings. There were only two fielded balls, Mason taking a feeble grounder himself, and Brohman catching a foul off the wall.

The fourth game also turned out to be a run-away for Dents the score being rather large.

The team this year is a well balanced team with third year represented by eight players. Of course this is quite extraordinary and does not mean that first and second year are not taking an interest in it, as they have been well represented at the practices.

One of our big hopes for success this year is the battery. When Mason winds up and gives the pill the highway the batter must needs ask the catcher for the evidence, to see whether he really did throw it or not. Mason has a pretty fast raise ball, and Mitchell is quite adept in pulling it in from a space of about ten square feet. The team bats and fields very well but their biggest fault seems to be organization while on the field. Or in other words to give an example to explain this, when the third man is down every man should realize that there are three down and should loose no time in getting to his bench.

We would like to see a few more rooters out to the games. The draw for the play-off hasn't been announced as yet, but it will be published as soon as made.

J. J. Armstrong.



DENTAL AT HOME COMMITTEE
 Top—C. G. Pearson, J. H. Hicks, R. G. Knowles
 Bottom—L. Davis, Dean Seccombe, A. B. Morrow, S. C. Shantz

Social Events

The Annual Dental At Home was held at the King Edward Hotel on Friday, February 22. The syncopating swells of harmony were supplied by The Canadian Aces, popular radio broadcasters. Red and blue decorations predominated. Supper was served on the mezzanine floor amid a happy, carefree crowd. Mrs. W. Seccombe, Mrs. A. D. A. Mason, Mrs. H. H. Halloran received the guests.

The Dental Yuletide dance held at Columbus Hall was a great success and gave the boys a chance to don the glad rags and strut the light fantastic. This puts everyone in form for the season's activities.

The president of The Royal Dental Society, R. J. Fleming deserves much praise for his success in getting such a great turn out and putting on entertainment which was received with approval.

Each year has had a social function either in the form of a banquet or dance. After Dentantics a dance was held which ran through until the wee hours of the morning.

The Psi Omega Fraternity held its Annual At Home at the Toronto Canoe Club, on Friday, February 15, 1929. Mrs. Frank Cole and Mrs. I. Anti acted as patronesses.

Members of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity held their 30th annual At Home at the Granite Club on Friday evening, March the eighth. The Patronesses were Mrs. E. W. Paul, Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Mrs. C. A. Corrigan and Mrs. T. H. Graham.

Committee:

Ralph C. Honey 2T9
 J. H. Merrell 3T0
 Doug. Tanner 3T1
 J. B. Milne 3T2

TENNIS AND BASEBALL OUTFITS

SWEATERS

SWEATER COATS

COLLEGE CUSHIONS

PENNANTS

CRESTS

BLAZER COATS

BROTHERTON'S

580 YONGE ST.

Outfitters for All College Sports

Open Evenings

Phone Kingsdale 2092

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

8.50 **BURN'S** **8.50**
ENGLISH SHOES

Write or Phone Your Requirements

66 Temperance St.
TORONTO

Waverly
2897

FACTORY TO WEARER

WE extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our laboratories. Meet our technicians and investigate our methods. An interchange of ideas often results in mutual advantage.

CO-OPERATION IS OUR SLOGAN

It means working and planning together for bigger and better things. Let us work together for better dentistry, which will benefit you, your patient, and ourselves.

ALLEN & ROLLASTON

TORONTO OTTAWA MONTREAL



RENT A TUXEDO DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS

NEW SUITS
LATEST STYLE

DRESS SUITS
MORNING SUITS

TELEPHONE
TRinity 8218

Mallabar COSTUMER

450-452 SPADINA AVE
at College St.

ROSENTHAL'S DRUG STORE

233 College St. Tr. 2738

DRUGS

TOILET ARTICLES
TOBACCOS, ETC.

STUDENT SUPPLIES
LIGHT LUNCHES
and
SODA FOUNTAIN

AGENT FOR PARKER PENS

Try Our Delicious Sandwiches

WHEN DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS MENTION "HYA YAKA"

HECOLITE

and a

SANITARY MOUTH

The dread of "false teeth" is a powerful factor in patient psychology, and often produces an immediate aversion to vulcanite, its unnatural color and the dread of having something in the mouth that cannot be kept sweet and clean is most distressing and repugnant.

Hecolite makes the ideal denture, overcoming these objections immediately. It has a natural tissue tint, is non-porous, keeps its color and texture indefinitely, is impervious to the acids of the mouth, and is almost unbreakable, and can be used wherever vulcanite is now used in dentistry.

Hecolite is the most perfect denture material in the world to-day.

Canadian Hecolite Denture Co.

13 Grenville St.

Toronto



Brand New Tuxedos for Rent

AT FREEMAN'S

At the Same Old Price

\$2.00 Only

THE FREEMAN DRESS EXCHANGE

571 YONGE STREET

Open Evenings

(Half block north of St. Alban's)

Rose Cafe

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

MEAL TICKETS

Corner

College and Spadina

GUS BELL, Prop.

Patronize

HYA YAKA

Advertisers

WHEN DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS MENTION "HYA YAKA"

U. D. L.

UNITED DENTAL LABORATORY

11 Grenville St.

TORONTO

We do all the work demanded of a high class Dental Laboratory, but specialize in Hecolite Dentures, One-piece Casting, and Removable Bridge Work.

We Guarantee our Gold Castings

Phones—Kingsdale 2913, 3369

If the Name

Lyonde

is on your photograph, your friends will know
you patronize Canada's Leading Photographer.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LYONDE

AND HIS SONS

188 Yonge St., at Queen



ORAL HYGIENE

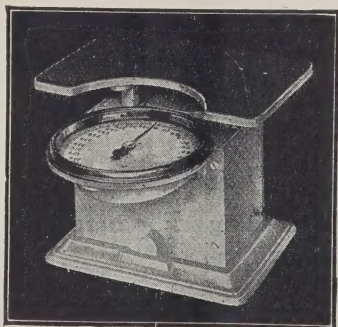
LAVORIS as a daily mouth wash is eminently beneficial. It is astringent, stimulating and aromatic, sweetens the breath and tones the entire oral mucosa.

The natural resistance of normal mucous membranes to pathogenic organisms is accepted. Obviously, an agent favoring normal tone and cellular resistance is indicated in abnormal conditions of these tissues. Zinc Chloride and adjuvants as combined in Lavoris meet these indications.

Lavoris Chemical Company, Ltd.

92 JARVIS ST. TORONTO, 2, CANADA

DETECTO SCALES



Detecto-Ace

For

**HOMES, SCHOOLS AND
GYMNASIUMS**

The Detecto-Ace Scale is compact and only occupies 12 inches of floor space, and is easily carried from room to room. This scale weighs each and every pound up to 300 pounds. On a large clear dial. Guaranteed for five years.

The J. F. Hartz Co., Limited

Sick Room Supplies

24-26 HAYTER ST.

TORONTO